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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

What the Talkers Will Talk

Japan Delays an Invitation

Germany Breaks Trade Record

Mr. Lloyd George Faces About

Hindu Problem Seems Solved

Mexico Recalls the 'Iron Man'

THERE is vast talk before the talk. Coming conversations between President Hoover and Premier Laval are threshed out on both sides of the Atlantic. Secretary of State Stimson says French apprehension that the visitor will be faced with cut-and-dried proposals to which he must say yes or no is unfounded. On the contrary, M. Laval is to be shown the fullness of the American interpretation of freedom of speech. In Paris the brusque Premier himself warns correspondents not to expect too much. In his portmanteau he conceals no program. He carries to the conference only the old French virtue of common sense. Out of the turmoil emerges the fact that Washington and Paris have settled, to the probable satisfaction of everybody, certain points governing the parley. The White House guest shall be treated—like a guest. Guest and host shall each talk—to his heart's content. And, says M. Laval, the thing in thought shall be—not the defending of the common interests of two countries, but the safeguarding of civilization.

¶ Japan steps into a new rôle. The world waits for the League of Nations Council to act on Manchuria. The Council wants the full participation of the United States. Japan quibbles—halts the invitation to Washington. But Geneva believes the invitation will go forward. And that Japan will merely have hurt its own case.

¶ Germany's export surplus for September was $92,000,000. This is $9,000,000 above the August figures and a new high-water mark for all time. The export surplus for the year, apparently, will exceed $600,000,000. An export surplus has been regarded as the vital force that could restore international credit and bring back prosperity. The Germans are jubilant. Their politics may be in a petulant state, but for relief they have only to listen to their ledgers.

¶ Mr. David Lloyd George becomes the momentary sensation of British politics. He suddenly relaxes his bitter fight for free trade and gets behind the Nationalist Government. He adds his strength to that of Sir Herbert Samuel and the Government's chances in the approaching election again go up.

¶ Moscow's official organ rails at the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact. It sees nothing being done about the Japanese-Chinese conflict. It calls the League a go-between for back-stairs diplomats and says the delegates make commercial deals behind the diplomatic table. Yet the Soviet Union appears to be keeping silence about South Manchuria until the League has said its say.

¶ Hindu-Moslem settlement for India becomes a possibility. Sir Geoffrey Corbett, secretary of the London Round Table, advances an ingenious plan. In the main it redistricts the Punjab so as to give Hindu, Moslem and Sikh each undisputed sway in an allotted section. Everybody appears satisfied and does what nobody has done over the hard question before. Everybody smiles.

¶ Mexico undergoes Cabinet changes. President Ortiz Rubio does not explain the causes, but they are believed to be political. One thing he does that will give confidence at home and abroad. He appoints former President Plutarco Elias Calles to the post of Minister of War. Calles, after his retirement, was called back to save the tottering government of Portes Gil. A real trouble-shooter, they call him the "Iron Man."

¶ How long is a year? Europe is interested to know with reference to the year-long Hoover moratorium on international indebtedness. It does not believe the old circle of payments from Germany to the allies and from the allies to the United States is to be resumed for at least two years after the year—if at all. Debts and reparations, Europe asserts, must also come up again for review. And "review" is simply diplomatic politeness for revision.

¶ The nation's memorial to President Theodore Roosevelt will be erected at Washington on an island in the Potomac. The 20-acre tract of Analostan Island has been purchased by the Roosevelt Memorial Association. It is close to the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial. The form of the monument is said to be undecided. But those on the inside recall how they were thrilled by the one-time plan when the monument was to have gone up in Rock Creek Park. It was to have had no close approach at all, but to owe at a distance by its immense proportions. It was to have portrayed neither the Westerner, the Rough Rider nor the statesman. It was to have been a crouching lion, poised, motionless, but ready, if need be, to spring.

German Starts Ocean Trip in Rubber Boat

By the Associated Press

Lisbon, Port., Oct. 15

HERR FRITZ ENGLER, a second officer for the Hamburg-American Line, sailed for New York yesterday in a rubber boat, expecting to make the trip in 70 days via the Canary Islands and the Bahamas.

Herr Engler, who is a native of Pomerania, said the boat was unsinkable. It is 3 feet by 19 feet and weighs 450 pounds. It is fitted with two sails and a pair of oars. The deck can be hermetically sealed in rough weather and has two tubes to supply fresh air.

Europe Ready For Review Of Debt Situation

Expects That Moratorium Will Be Continued and Fresh Plans Made

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Europe is persuaded that the whole system of international indebtedness is now ripe for serious review, but whether there will be definite decisions in the near future to readjust and, at least to some extent, annul debts and reparations, or whether there will be a more tacit agreement to let payments slide, is not felt to be a matter of supreme importance. The prolongation of the present period of suspension indefinitely might suffice to meet the case.

At any rate it would be hard to find any European of knowledge who supposes that when the Hoover year is ended the payments of debts and reparations will be resumed as though nothing had happened. Even when the President of the United States first made his proposal, in far less difficult circumstances, it was widely believed that his move was the beginning of the end of liabilities that have benefited no one, but have pressed heavily both on the creditor and the debtor countries.

Perhaps there will simply be a further two years' moratorium granted to Germany on demand, and a similar respite granted to the allies. But it is not seriously expected that, after this further two years, the old circle of payments from Germany to the allies, and from the allies to America, alimented by loans from America to Germany, will again operate. This is no mere interval; it is a real break.

In order to pay, Germany has borrowed nearly twice as much as it has effectively paid. That is acknowledged to be an absurd situation. Moreover, Germany has been crushed, and the dislocation of the ordinary economic exchanges has brought every country near to disaster.

Louis Loucheur has just stated—with extraordinary frankness—that Germany has paid France already three times the indemnity demanded by Prussia after 1870. France had, it is true, devastated provinces which had to be repaired; but England too

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Student Army Picks Texas Cotton Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 15—Permission has been given school officials in Texas to dismiss their pupils so they may help salvage the cotton which is in danger of destruction from remaining in the fields too long without picking.

The State Department of Education outlined a number of plans whereby the students may retain their credits for graduation and entrance into college, the time missed to be made up, either on holidays or Saturdays, or next summer, according to Mr. A. M. Blackman, chief of the high school division of the department.

Not only are the school children responding to the farmer's need, but citizens at large are endeavoring to come to his assistance. In a number of localities barber shops, grocery stores and other business houses are closing early or are releasing one or more employees daily in order to help pick cotton.

Cotton Puzzles South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15—King Cotton today is trying to find his way out of a labyrinth. The puzzled monarch faces the task of winning his way to stability and security. The crisis comes between mid-November and Christmas, cotton men here say.

Louisiana and South Carolina have vetoed no crop laws; Texas, and Mississippi have enacted laws designed to reduce cotton acreage 30 per cent.

Another south-wide cotton session in response to a call by Gov. Harvey Parnell of Arkansas is expected shortly. It is thought this meeting will agree on the 30 per cent cut.

Agreeing to hold about 7,000,000 bales of cotton off the market until July 31, 1932, and about half this amount for another year if acreage is reduced was reached here Oct. 13 at a conference of leading southern bankers.

An estimate of production of cotton under the 30 per cent plan shows for next year that the 1932 crop will total approximately 9,800,000 bales if the several cotton states live up to their reduction pledges.

RAILS' WELFARE HELD ESSENTIAL TO PROSPERITY

Hoover Would Force 'Steam' Up to Carry Nation Out of Slump

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—If the great American railroad train could only get up full speed it would haul prosperity to the United States almost in one load.

This is the dominating fact back of the Administration's concern for the carriers. This concern has expressed itself in a series of conferences that began even as long ago as those with the bankers, at which the program for the National Credit Corporation was first broached. They are still going on, it is learned.

Railroads of the United States have now placed approximately $18,500,000,000 worth of securities with the American people, with banks or insurance companies. Railways themselves own another $5,300,000,000 worth of their own securities.

It is this gigantic load of outstanding railroad capital, reaching a total of almost $24,000,000,000, which the Administration now wants to get under full speed, with engine bell ringing, whistle tooting and cab driver given the green signal. It would be a real "Prosperity Special," if the Administration could only get its steam up.

I. C. C. Decision Due

The fact makes one of the solemn considerations that now confronts the Interstate Commerce Commission. Hearings on the carriers' petition for a 15 per cent freight rate increase ended Sept. 30. The commission's decision may come any day now. When the commission started to hear the rate increase plea it was just a mere statistical question of whether the roads were entitled to such an advance. But now in the intervening period startling financial events have occurred. It has become as much a question of restoring public confidence as of economics.

Involved in the question is another matter. If the carriers do not get a rate increase they are believed practically certain to ask for a wage decrease. They may ask for the wage decrease anyway. And finally there is the critical question of the fiduciaries—banks, insurance companies and the like—which hold railroad bonds and have seen rail returns steadily decline to the point where they fail to meet the requirements prescribed by the law.

In view of all these matters it is considered no wonder that from day to day the Interstate Commerce Commissioners still continue

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Colorado Farm Owners Resist Taking of Land

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 15 (AP)—Plucky Coloradoans prepared today to defend their farms against an influx of homesteaders who, the Federal Government has declared, are entitled to 20,000 acres of the richest soil in the West.

The Government ruling sets forth that the Union Pacific Railroad, through one of its subsidiaries, was given 20,000 acres too much under the Land Grant Act of 1867. The land is, therefore, held to be open to settlement.

Although the order was issued in June, it was not made public here until yesterday, when Representatives William R. Eaton and Charles B. Timberlake began a hurried effort to have it rescinded.

More than 200 pioneer families bought the land from the railroad, improved and farmed it for more than 50 years. Most of the disputed soil lies in Weld County, the center of Colorado's sugar beet industry.

Under the Interior Department's ruling, the farmers who have occupied the land for half a century are barred from filing because first rights go to ex-service men. Local officials said the department did not publish its action in newspapers as is the custom.

Publication of an account of the action by Colorado papers brought an immediate response from farmers, who declared they would not surrender their lands to "land hungries" and would defend their property with force if necessary.

The Denver land office reported some claims have been filed and more persons are seeking legal description of homestead lands daily. Officials said they expected a rush to the former railroad holdings.

Attorneys said that they believed present owners eventually will secure title to their property if the cases go to court, but that they will have difficulty in legally removing homesteaders in the meantime.

Representative Eaton today prepared a request to the Interior Department to suspend the order at once. Representative Timberlake has left for Washington to seek immediate relief for the pioneers.

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Nation's Relief Sources Range From Public Works to Sports

Chicago Opens Campaign for $8,000,000 for Aid of Unemployed—Leading Colleges Arrange Football Contests—Food Stored for Winter

States and communities are loyally answering President Hoover's call for relief measures for the unemployed and the restoration of business confidence.

These activities cover a wide range. Chicago holds the center of the stage today with formal inauguration of a campaign for $8,000,000 to which those employed will be asked to contribute one day's pay a month to help those out of work.

In many sections record stores of canned goods have been laid up for winter's use and a definite portion of foodstuffs has been set aside for those in need.

Schools and colleges are encouraging continued study through loans to students so that graduates will not be thrown into immediate competition for jobs with heads of families.

From every corner of the nation civic and welfare agencies are mobilizing to prevent want and hardship under the leadership of the national publicity forces connected with the Hoover program.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Chicago's campaign for an $8,800,000 unemployment relief fund opened throughout the city today. Of this sum $7,340,000 has been scheduled for keeping families together. The balance goes in part toward food and shelter for the homeless.

It is not plain yet whether further millions will be added from other sources to the campaign proceeds. There have been reports from social service workers that more money will certainly be needed, and the possibility of local bond issues has been discussed.

The public drive started with $1,-[illegible]000 already subscribed through a preliminary canvass among citizens of large means. Some 5000 workers are expected to conduct the current solicitation.

Employees of corporations will be asked to give one day's pay a month for six months. This division of the drive, covering 57 groups of business, is directed by Mr. Charles S. Dewey, who for the past three years has been financial adviser to Poland.

Contributions from federal, state, county and city employees will be also sought on the basis of one day's pay a month. Neighborhood organizations will conduct a city-wide canvass and other funds will be raised through benefits. As the campaign embraces Cook County, committees have been formed to

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WALSH ADVISES TRADE TO CLEAN OWN PREMISES

Massachusetts Senator Warns of Restrictions of Radical Type

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Voluntary deflation of watered stocks and the establishment of American business securities on a fairer valuation is the alternative to government intervention in business, Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts declared here today.

Mr. Walsh, interviewed on his arrival here from months spent investigating business and unemployment problems in his home State, did not believe the time was yet ripe for the Government to step in, but delivered solemn warning to business that it must set its house in order if it expects to remain the arbiter of its own destiny.

He did not believe it is yet time for the Government to act for two reasons: First, because any form of legislation would be a mere palliative and could not strike at the roots of the depression which, he said, lie in the inflated security values set up by the business leaders themselves.

Secondly, Mr. Walsh argued that if the Government were to take repressive action now business men all over the country would charge it with destroying business.

He therefore favored calling upon business to act patriotically in the existing emergency and attempt a sincere reconstruction of its system.

Voluntary conferences by the business leaders of the country as to the constructive course of action was the first step, he held, toward the restoration of public confidence.

"Legislation," he said, "may be helpful in relieving unemployment through appropriations for public works and for helping to feed and cloth and shelter, together with the private agencies, those who are in economic distress.

"But," he went on, "the most effective thing that could be to turn the tide in the direction of prosperity would be for the President to call the leaders of industry and finance into a solemn convention actuated by the highest patriotic motives to study every phase of our present economic condition and report to Congress what legislation, if any, is necessary to strengthen the people's confidence in business."

He then went on to warn business that if this attitude is lacking there will be no alternative other than government intervention in the form of a strengthening of the corporation laws to prevent any recurrence of the selfish speculation and inflation which he holds responsible for the depression.

Mr. Walsh also said he concurred with the movement favoring the passage of laws at the next Congress to prevent short selling.

Rising in Ecuador Is Under Control

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 15 (AP)—Presidente Larrea Alba's Government issued a statement this afternoon asserting that it was in complete control of the situation.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Oct. 15 (AP)—Word from Quito today said President Larrea Alba and his Cabinet had fled from the Presidential Palace and taken refuge in the military barracks there in the face of an armed rebellion.

The Government put down an armed military movement, a presidential dispatch said, and Col. Carlos Guerrero, formerly Minister of War, and Rafael Manuel Navarro, president of the Chamber of Deputies, were arrested.

Col. Luis Larrea Alba, succeeded to the Presidency of Ecuador last August at the resignation of Dr. Isidro Ayora, who had served as Provisional President since 1926.

NINE MASTERS NAMED BY YALE FOR HOUSE PLAN

Two of Eleven Colleges for New Quadrangle Are Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15—James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, today announced the assignment of masters to nine of the colleges which the university will include in its House Plan system and at the same time announced the names of three of the new colleges. The entire residential quadrangle plan at Yale, which eventually will include eleven colleges, is being financed by Mr. Edward Harkness of New York City, who provided the funds for Harvard University's "Houses." Yale has just opened the first two colleges, Pierson College and Davenport College.

According to Dr. Angell's announcement, the college which will include the Sterling Quadrangle on Elm Street between High and York Streets has been named Trumbull College, in honor of Jonathan Trumbull, LL. D., 1779, Governor of Connecticut, Revolutionary patriot, the "Brother Jonathan" of tradition.

The college now under construction at Elm and College Streets, on the site of the former Divinity School buildings, has been named Calhoun College in honor of John Caldwell Calhoun, Yale 1804, statesman.

The college being erected on the south side of Old Library Street, which will include Wheelock and Dickinson Halls, has been named Jonathan Edwards College in honor of Jonathan Edwards, Yale 1720, theologian and metaphysician.

The masters and the colleges to which they have been assigned follow: Pierson College, Prof. Alan C. Valentine; John Davenport College, Prof. H. Emerson Tuttle; Jonathan Edwards College, Prof. Robert Dudley French; Branford College, Dean Clarence Whittlesey Mendell; Saybrook College, Prof. Elliott Dunlap Smith; Trumbull College, Prof. Stanhope Bayne-Jones; Berkeley College, Provost Charles Seymour; Calhoun College, Prof. Arnold Whitridge.

Dean Charles H. Warren of the Sheffield Scientific School will be master of the college to be erected on Vanderbilt Square bounded by College, Wall, Grove and Temple Streets.

Across York Street from the Memorial Quadrangle, occupying over half of the block, are the new buildings of Davenport College and of Pierson College. They recall an early period of Yale architecture, a style indigenous to New England. Except for the York Street facade of Davenport, which, with its granite and limestone walls and Gothic style, harmonizes with other buildings along York Street—the near-by Memorial Quadrangle, the University Theater, and the Record building—these two colleges are built of brick with trim of limestone, brownstone and wood, designed along colonial Georgian lines. James Gamble Rogers '89 of New York City is the architect.

In general plan, they consist of two large courts each surrounded by connected buildings. Each has its building (still unfinished) for a dining room, common room and library, a house with a private yard for the master of the college, linked to the other building but complete in itself. Each has rooms for tutors and fellows, and accommodations for approximately 300 students. The dormitory rooms are in large measure arranged in suites, a study and two bedrooms with a number of single study-bedrooms.

FIRE CHIEFS GATHER IN CUBA

HAVANA, Oct. 14 (AP)—Fire chiefs from the United States, Canada, Mexico, and other foreign countries were welcomed here today by Mayor Titos Mora for the convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

MARSHAL PETAIN AND PARTY FIND WARM WELCOME

Arrive for Yorktown Celebration on French Cruisers Off Virginia Capes

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Oct. 15 (AP)—Marshal Henri Pétain, head of the French delegation to the Yorktown sesquicentennial celebration, landed on historic Virginia soil today and was greeted in the name of the American Government by Gen. John J. Pershing, one of his friends and associates in the World War.

"The savior of Verdun" and a distinguished group of descendants of George Washington's French comrades in the Revolutionary War battle of 1781, came ashore in two launches from the cruisers Duquesne and Suffren. They had been escorted to this port earlier in the day by the American cruisers Augusta, Chester and Pensacola.

General Pershing was the first to greet the Marshal of France, who smilingly saluted the A. E. F. commander 20 yards from the dock while standing in an admiral's barge. General Pershing, in khaki, returned the salute and grasped the Marshal's hand in a warm greeting as he stepped to the quay.

As the distinguished group posed for photographs in a hot October sun, General Pershing turned to his companion of the western front and said:

"On behalf of the President of the United States and on my own behalf, it is my great pleasure to welcome you this day to American soil."

Marshal Pétain, speaking in his native tongue, replied. The Marquis de Chambrun, direct descendant of General Lafayette, interpreted the Marshal's words as the radio carried them over a chain of stations.

A 17-gun salute from the Duquesne roared out over Hampton Roads to signal the coming ashore of the party. The guns of Fortress Monroe replied.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the World War President, was among the gathering of distinguished guests to witness the ceremony.

While the Duquesne and Suffren lay at anchor under an unusually warm October sun off Old Point Comfort, another group of distinguished visitors to the Revolutionary War battle ceremony arrived by train from New York.

In this party were the Duc de Broglie, descendant of Colonel Prince de Broglie of Rochambeau's Army, at Yorktown; Comtesse Jean de Pange, sister of the Duc; Marquis de Chambrun, descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette and a member of the French Parliament, and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Mexico's 'Iron Man,' Gen. Calles, Made Minister of War

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 15 (AP)—Former President Plutarco Elias Calles emerged as a dominant figure in the Mexican Government again today, following the resignation of the Cabinet owing to "increasing political unrest."

President Ortiz Rubio appointed Calles, Mexico's "Iron Man," to the post of Minister of War in succession to Gen. Joaquin Amaro. Last night he accepted the resignations of Lazaro Cardenas, Minister of Interior; Saturnino Cedillo, Minister of Agriculture; Juan Andreu Almazan, Minister of Communications, and General Amaro, but refused that of Montes de Oca, Minister of Finance.

General Calles pledged his full strength in aiding President Ortiz Rubio to stabilize the Government. He said he felt it was an hour of need for Mexico, and that he would act in accordance with his message to Congress, Sept. 1, 1928, in which he warned that the rule of the "man on horseback" was over in Mexico.

Calles first returned to power in March, 1928, when he accepted temporarily the post of Minister of War in order to put down the Escobar revolt, which threatened the life of the Portes Gil Government. A year ago he asserted his authority in Monterrey to prevent a serious political situation over a dispute of power.

Three months ago he came out of retirement to become president of the Bank of Mexico and promulgate the "Calles Monetary Law" which returned Mexico to a silver currency basis, designed to stabilize the currency.

The exact nature of the political crisis that caused the resignation of the Government was not immediately explained. It was considered partly economic but mostly political. It had been rumored for days that action would soon be necessary to curb the ambitious plans of various Mexican politicians who were considered to be threatening the stability of the Government. It was generally believed that reorganization would steady the situation.

BANK STATEMENTS RESTORE CONFIDENCE

The opening of the Bonnerville Trust Company this morning brought only a small line of depositors to withdraw their money, indicating that the assurances of Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Mayor John J. Murphy had restored confidence in the banking institution.

After the close of business yesterday, Boston banks came to the trust company's aid, furnishing $1,000,000 to enable it to meet any demands for funds.

Tax Claim Deferred To Save Jobs of 1000

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Oct. 15

IN ORDER that 1000 workers might not be added to the unemployed, the United States Government yesterday waived its right to preferential payment of a $100,000 income tax claim against Morris White, Inc., a pocketbook and handbag manufacturing corporation, that the company might continue operation under a reorganization plan.

Mr. Morton Baum, Assistant United States Attorney, appeared before United States Circuit Court of Appeals and agreed to a plan of reorganization. The liabilities of the company amount to $1,072,000 and the assets a little more than $100,000, hardly enough to meet the Government claim and expenses of the receivership.

Spain Names Azana to Head New Cabinet

Maura Follows Example of Zamora, Others Retaining Posts

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Oct. 15—Spain's second Provisional Cabinet took office last night after Señor Niceto Alcala Zamora had resigned with his entire Ministry earlier in the day in protest against the uncompromising manner in which the Cortes had decreed separation of church and state.

The new Premier is Señor Manuel Azana, Minister of War. Except for Señor Miguel Maura, Minister of the Interior, who followed Señor Zamora into the wilderness, all of Señor Azana's former colleagues again accepted office.

Señor Maura's place is taken by Señor Casares Quiroga, Minister of Marine, who in turn has handed his portfolio to Señor Jose Giral, university professor.

Thus despite the fact that the Spanish Republic has no constitution and no President, its first Ministry has been supplanted by a new one within 12 hours of its resignation. Machinery was hastily improvised so as to effect the change.

Señor Alejandro Lerroux, Foreign Minister, informed the Cortes that the Ministry had resigned. Sovereignty, he explained, resided in Parliament. It was personified, he declared, in the speaker, Señor Julian Bestiero. He invited the deputies to give the speaker a vote of confidence and intrust to him the mission of resolving the crisis. Amid loud applause Señor Bestiero rose and accepted the delicate mission conferred upon him. The whole Chamber once more cheered him to the echo. The session was then suspended.

Less than three hours later at 9 o'clock the House was filled to its utmost capacity to listen to a proposal from the Speaker that the Minister of War should occupy the post of Premier. The new president of the Cabinet then stated that the Government's mission was to collaborate with Parliament for the rapid enactment of the Constitution, to institute agrarian reform and study the question of finance.

Señor Azana emphasized his view that the Government is not a provisional one and asserted it would carry out its task with the same firmness as one established many years. He promised to see that the Republic was respected. "Woe to him who lifts his hand against it," he declared amid thunders of applause.

Punjab Boundary Changes Proposed

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 15—Readjustment of the boundaries of the Punjab as a means of solving the electoral difficulties between Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs was proposed at the Round Table Conference here by Sir Geoffrey Corbett, head of the British-Indian delegation secretariat.

The Punjab, which is India's granary, has a majority population of Moslems who are demanding special electoral rights to protect their majority status. In addition to this, the Sikhs are pressing for special treatment in view of the fact that they constitute an important minority element. The Hindus oppose both groups and favor joint electorates for the Province as well as for all British India.

With none of these parties willing to compromise, the situation has resulted in a deadlock here and Sir Geoffrey's proposal has been worked out to enable the difficulty to be overcome.

The proposal produces a smaller Punjab, with a population of 18,000,000, contrasted with the existing Province of 20,000,000, and would result in a readjustment of the communal populations, so the voting procedure would follow ordinary electoral methods. Moslems Gandhi has expressed the desire to give the plan every consideration.

A similar proposal has been put forward by Sardar Ujjal Singh of the Sikh delegation. The main differences between the two projects is that Sir Geoffrey would detach the major portion of the Ambala district from the Punjab and link it with the United Provinces, while the Sardar would separate the Multan and Rawalpindi districts and attach them to the Northwest Frontier Province.

LEAGUE PUTS PEACE ONUS UPON JAPAN

Only Power, the Council Points Out, Not Working to Prevent War in East

REPLY ON SEATING U. S. STILL AWAITED

France Said in Some Quarters to Be Siding With Tokyo Against American Plea

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 15—The League today was playing patience with the Japanese Government upon the important issue whether the United States be invited unanimously to sit at the Council table. With Washington and League diplomacy being exerted to the utmost to unify world forces seeking to preserve peace in Manchuria, Japan alone was in the minority. Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese delegate, over 24 hours ago telegraphed his government for its decision upon America's presence here, and up to late today no reply had been received.

Meanwhile, in Japanese circles, many arguments against an American presence were being broadcast. Several legal objections concerning obscure points of procedure were discovered by Japanese jurists. In the political field, the Japanese were urging that America be asked to pledge itself to Geneva to come in on every future occasion when any question of vital moment is raised, in return for an invitation to participate now.

Similarly, the Japanese Government has asked informally that, if Washington has the privilege of a Council seat, it be also asked to assume the Council's responsibilities. But in more thoughtful circles here it was felt that these objections were merely dust thrown into the eyes of world opinion. The Tokyo Government is hardly expected officially to venture to oppose American participation in the League work, for it would thus brand its case a cause for suspicion in advance. Even should Japan shut the door on the United States, other members of the Council express a readiness to pry it open again by ruling that unanimous consent is not required before sending an invitation to Washington.

Japan Injures Own Case

The Japanese case before the Council is being deeply injured by its present tactics. Its acts in Manchuria find support here only in French circles. But M. Aristide Briand, president of the Council, himself appears to differ with obviously inspired views being spread by the French official press, and will do his utmost to facilitate the evacuation of Manchuria. Behind his back, however, many French commentators are defending Japan in its special position and are pointing out that Tokyo, as an Oriental bulwark against Bolshevism, should not be humiliated by the League.

This French attitude is explained by a rapid pro-Japanese evolution in the French Oriental policy in recent months. Apparently, trade between French Indo-China and Japan is worth much to Paris, and the happy coincidence of the French and Japanese views on disarmament rivets attention on this economic alliance. Much of the difficulty in getting the United States into the Council for this session comes also from the French side but without M. Briand's approbation.

Despite the intrigue which is rampant in the League corridors today, it is clear that America will definitely be invited, and will sit in the Council. The United States will come as a signatory to the Pact of Paris, invited by the co-authors of that obligation. The Japanese opposition, it is felt here, will serve to strengthen the American desire to participate.

Case Worse in Manchuria

New evidences of the extreme gravity of the situation in Manchuria continue to reach Geneva hourly. They add force to the conviction that the Council must act if the League is to avoid utter humiliation. As Japan delays, the determination of the League grows.

The Council's duty is now looked on as twofold. First, to secure the withdrawal of Japanese troops, perhaps through the establishment in Manchuria of a responsible mixed commission which could expedite the withdrawal by reinforcing the Chinese guarantees of Japanese life and property. Second, the Council must bring China and Japan together after the evacuation is complete to work out a satisfactory status for the future.

If these duties are fulfilled, it is obvious that Asia and the world will have gained by removing some obscurity from the area which is called the "Balkans of the Orient."

Japan Is Reported To Have Told League America Cannot Sit

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 15—The Japanese Government has instructed Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, its delegate at Geneva, to use his utmost efforts to see the proposal for allowing an American observer to attend the League Council meetings dropped.

The military authorities are absolutely opposed to the observer plan.

The whole scheme has unquestionably placed a considerable strain on

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

LABOR-CAPITAL LINE IN BRITAIN MORE EVIDENT

Lloyd George Group Turns to Join Against Opposition

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 15—The primary issue of Britain's tense election, Capitalism versus Socialism, is increasingly evident. Mr. David Lloyd George's chief lieutenant, Col. T. F. Tweed, today authorized a statement showing that opposition to the National Government no longer is to be the policy of the political group he represents.

Colonel Tweed recently resigned the position of chief organizer of the Liberal Party on the ground that this political group had decided not to put up candidates in constituencies where such action might result in an Opposition victory. Now Colonel Tweed says all Liberal candidates alike, excepting those who agree to tariffs, will be united and will "promise to support any government in dealing with matters of national emergency."

Mr. Lloyd George himself explains this new position further in an election message telegraphed yesterday to this constituency. "I'm prepared," Mr. Lloyd George says, "to support this or any government which I feel convinced is doing its best without regard to mere party advantage to advance the interests of the nation and extricate it from its difficulties."

This is taken to mean Mr. Lloyd George has now wheeled into line with Sir Herbert Samuel, who has undertaken to support the National Government provided only it does not introduce a permanent tariff.

Another notable new recruit for the National Government is Mr. Clifford Allen, formerly chairman of the Independent Labor Party, Socialist left wing group. Mr. Allen today announced his decision to sever himself from his associates and support Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister.

Mr. Allen says: "I believe the only way to reëstablish confidence in this country and alleviate the sufferings of workers is a temporary combination of all parties. For the present, therefore, I shall not be frightened by tariffs if scientifically used in relation to the problems of currency, cost of living and restoration of hope to industry. If the Conservative Party assumed office alone, I should be afraid of an unscientific use of tariffs: if the Labor Party assumed office alone, I'm quite confident their revolutionary program would create a still further financial panic, and thereby undo all the [illegible] work Mr. MacDonald and his [illegible] have already achieved."

[illegible] the other side also [illegible], Robert Clynes, [illegible]'s chief lieutenant, radiocasting yesterday in behalf of the Opposition, defined the problems of the present situation as "symptoms of disorganized capitalism."

The Trade Union Congress general council published an election manifesto today calling upon organized workers to support the Labor Government, "pledged to reorganize as public services industry, transport, agriculture and the financial system."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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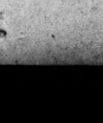

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RAILS' WELFARE HELD ESSENTIAL TO PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 1)

to debate the matter, without reaching any decision.

It is estimated that the nation's railroads distribute $5,900,000,000 a year to the country in normal times, either in wages, taxes, capital expenditures, supplies or dividends. Class I railroads make annual purchases alone of $1,258,000,000 annually. Their tax bill alone is nearly $400,000,000. These figures give an idea of the importance to the country of freight rate decisions, or possible wage cuts, that might—as it is asserted—help or hinder the basic industry in going at higher speed.

Would Bring $400,000,000

It is estimated that a 15 per cent rate increase, as requested from the I. C. C., would mean additional revenues of $400,000,000.

On the other hand, a 10 per cent wage cut on the present 1,306,000 employees would bring a saving of around $219,000,000. A cut of 10 per cent in wages of train service employees of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways will be acted on this month. The Canadian example is said to be having an effect on the point of view of American rail executives toward a similar move, as is also the recent 10 per cent wage cut of the United States Steel and other companies.

However, such a wage cut, it is pointed out here, might actually have little effect on the immediate depression. This is because the railroads of the United States occupy a unique position. In a capitalistic system it is declared they come as near to the socialist idea as anything in America. This is because, though not run by the state, they are more closely regulated by government than any other great industry. Profits may not exceed a certain amount. Rates cannot be changed without consent of a governmental body. Wages cannot be altered except after preliminary formalities. Such formalities, it is estimated, if the employees now resisted the proposals, which it is assumed they would, would probably take more than a year.

A fundamental factor in the question of railroad wage cuts is how they fit in with the present cost of living. Back in 1922 railroad wages were reduced by the Railroad Labor Board on the basis of a drop in living costs. They were put up again in 1924 and 1926. There has not been a big rail strike since the shopmen's walkout of 1922, and in 1930 the Board of Mediation directed attention to the improved relations of the carriers and their employees.

Purchasing Power Raised

As tentative cost of living statistics work out, the index of 100 in the year 1926 has sunk to the low point today of 86. That means that the purchasing power of the average railroad wage has risen from the figure of 100 in 1926, to 117.8 in the first six months of 1931.

Accordingly, it is argued that the $1678.20 which was the average annual compensation of rail workers in the first half of 1931 is equivalent to $1976.94, in terms of dollars of 1926 purchasing power. And, finally, it is argued by rail executives who are now discussing prospects of wage cuts, that a reduction of 15 per cent would still leave the purchasing power of the average railway wage above what it was in 1926. However, it is not expected that the carriers would ask for a cut more than that imposed by the steel and other big corporations—10 per cent. A 10 per cent cut, it is estimated, would put rail wages where they were in purchasing power above the 1927 level, and just under 1928.

As the Administration sees it, a good deal may be done to give the full speed signal to the great American freight train. The speeding up of the train will have beneficial reactions on hundreds of other industries, but there is an inter-relation of business life which still holds back the freight train from full efficiency until the other industries themselves get going at a faster tempo.

But in another way, by one important administration leader, "we can get the freight train started; but to pile the cars high with freight requires a general business revival."

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NATION'S RELIEF SOURCES COVER MANY ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

direct local drives in the suburban towns.

Disbursement of the money raised will principally be through the established social welfare agencies. The campaign is virtually a community chest drive. A large number of institutions of different types, private and religious, will carry on the family relief work as last winter.

The chief change from last year comes in the plan to establish 12 joint emergency relief stations through the city. These will take care of the straight unemployment cases, relieving the family service agencies of responsibility where the need is primarily economic and due to present unemployment.

Colleges Answer Call For Football Contests To Swell Relief Funds

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—A quick response to Mr. Owen D. Young's call for football to help the unemployed has brought the prospect of what probably will turn out to be the greatest gridiron carnival the United States ever has seen in the first two weeks of December.

Today, less than 24 hours after the chairman of President Hoover's committee on the mobilization of relief resources issued his request for football's aid, games had been arranged involving 10 of the East's outstanding football teams, the Western Conference had laid the groundwork for more contests and various other colleges and even professional teams were falling in line.

The Army-Navy game at New York Dec. 12, originally the one big charity game, now takes place as the climax of a great football festival while the two gridiron tournaments involving Yale, Dartmouth, Holy Cross and Brown on the one hand and Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Columbia on the other have been arranged for the week preceding the service contest.

The two tournaments, which bring a new idea into eastern football, were announced yesterday through Mr. E. K. Hall, chairman of the intercollegiate football rules committee, at the request of the colleges.

The four New England institutions will meet in the Yale Bowl Dec. 5, while the others will come together at New York Dec. 9. In each tournament, two 20-minute games will be played, with the opposition decided by lot, and the two winners will meet in a 20-minute final.

The plan was worked out when the college officials, most of them opposed to post-season and benefit games, recognized "that the call of the President's representative in the time of national emergency opens up the question in an entirely different form."

Their schedules, Mr. Hall explained, made it difficult for them to arrange post-season games and the prospects of deficits faced by most of the college athletic associations made the plan of setting aside the receipts of a regularly scheduled game impractical.

Although no games have yet been arranged in the Western Conference, the rules have been amended to permit members to engage one another in charity games and to extend their seasons to Nov. 28. Maj. John L. Griffith, Big Ten athletic commissioner, estimated that five such games would net close to $1,000,000 for the unemployed.

Florida Starts Machinery Of Coördinated Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla., Oct. 15—Florida has affirmed its complete approval and support of President Hoover's unemployment relief program for the coming winter, and set up a form of coördinating machinery for putting the plan into immediate effect in its preliminary stages.

Called into a state gathering Oct. 7 by Gov. Doyle E. Carlton, there were representatives of county and city authorities, as well as state officials in the assemblage. Scores of private citizens also sat in as delegates, while leaders of industry, bankers, officers from women's organizations, chambers of commerce, representatives of every class and kind, joined in the organization work.

One of the important measures, was the selection of an executive committee of 16 members, from various sections of the State, to inaugurate and carry out effectively relief plans of diverse kinds, especially those meeting immediate emergency cases.

Indiana Fully Organized For Successful Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15—With a well-established relief organization already functioning in the entire 92 counties of Indiana, the State will endeavor again to win the federal commendation of having the best-organized relief plan in the United States, Dr. J. H. Hewitt, executive secretary of the Indiana Commission for the Relief of Distress Due to Unemployment, stated.

The Indiana set-up, as carried over from last year, hinges about the Indiana commission, a state-sponsored agency. This commission, of which Mr. Elmer W. Stout, a banker of Indianapolis, is the active president, is a correlating body reaching into each county in the State through a county chairman.

North Carolinians Store Food for Winter's Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 15—The Mayors of all North Carolina towns of 5000 or more population and a group of representative business men have been called into action by Gov. O. Max Gardner, to stem the tide of possible want among the people of the State during the coming winter and take immediate steps toward finding work for the unemployed. The relief campaign will be carried into every county.

One encouraging feature is being emphasized by the Governor. It is that more food has been stored up in the homes of the State than ever before. Reports reveal that the housewives, during the summer of 1931, laid by approximately 5,000,000 containers of food for the coming winter.

In many places community canning was practiced, and the products thus preserved were put aside for the needy this winter. In other instances housewives laid aside every fifth container for the unemployed.

LEAGUE PUTS PEACE ONUS UPON JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

Japanese-American relations. Officialdom is noticeably irritated. It is learned here that both the army and the Government are greatly irritated at the tone of the Stimson reply to the note of Señor Alejandro Lerroux, president of the League Council, considering Mr. Stimson's advice to the League too strong, especially such expressions as urging the League to "exercise all pressure" to force a settlement.

It is also learned that Mr. Stimson sent two strong communications to Japan, the text of which have not been revealed, but which are considered here to be impertinent.

Regarding the American observer plan, Japan feels that America would be assuming rights without obligations, a section of opinion declaring that if America wants to participate in the Council's deliberations, it should join the League unreservedly.

Competent observers feel that Mr. Stimson will be disappointed if he thinks his efforts to "mobilize world opinion" will cause any moderating of the Japanese attitude. It should be emphasized that the Japanese people are united in a belief that the Manchurian crisis involves the most vital interests—indeed the very life of the empire—and are prepared to go to any lengths to defend the thesis of Japan's special rights and interest. The reservist army generals organization has memorialized the Government, the Privy Council and Parliament, demanding that Japan withdraw from the League if the Council persists in its apparent plan to interfere in Manchuria.

The Emperor has been in conference with Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, this afternoon, requesting a full explanation of events at Geneva. The Government is not answering the last Chinese note, asserting that its previous statements cover the points mentioned.

The suggestion that Japan request the League to send a commission to make a general study of China is largely set forth for propaganda purposes. A section of Japanese opinion favoring the plan, argues that such a commission would easily discover the basic conditions that make China's relations with all the powers, as well as with Japan, unsatisfactory.

It is believed that China would not want such a study at present and hence would probably modify its attitude of refusing to enter immediate direct negotiations with Japan.

Such a commission would scarcely hasten an agreement on the fundamental points necessary for a solution of the Manchurian problem since China's disunity concerns only internal affairs. The extreme Nationalists even argue that the commission might convince the world that the League, or a similar body, should undertake the administration of all China. It is indicated that Baron Shidehara is lukewarm toward the plan.

Soviet Organ Belittles Part of League in East

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 15—Scathing Soviet comment on the attitude of the League of Nations in the Japanese-Chinese conflict appears in today's Workers' Gazette. "The League of Nations," it says, "sits under the accompaniment of cannon in Manchuria. Japanese imperialists exterminate the defenseless population of Chinese cities while the Chinese and Japanese delegates sit in the Geneva session of the League of Nations, which is more known as a go-between for all sorts of backstairs diplomatic negotiations than as an institution created to defend peace and avert war.

"Delegates attempt behind the diplomatic table to make a deal about the interests of Japanese-Chinese imperialists. Our workers know the value of all this diplomatic talk. They distrust any Kellogg Pact or League of Nations."

Despite the contemptuous references to imperialism and the alleged importance of the League of Nations, there seems to be no reason to believe that the Soviet Union will itself take any steps looking toward intervention in South Manchurian affairs. Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Minister, has several times received the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Kōki Hirota, here since the conflict started. Soviet-Japanese relations, despite occasional flurries over Far Eastern fisheries leases, are acknowledged to be generally good. Moreover, since 1929, when the Soviet took action against the Chinese for seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway, Japan has maintained an attitude of neutrality.

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BALKAN PEACE FORECAST IN NEW EDUCATION

Work of American Farm School at Salonika Said to Be Leading Way

Vocational training, with its entailed effect in economic stabilization, is gradually leading the way to peace and contentment in the Balkans, according to Dr. David Mitrany, Roumanian writer, worker with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and visiting lecturer on government at Harvard University, who spoke in Boston Oct. 14 before friends of the American Farm School at Saloniki, Greece.

The event was a dinner arranged by the Misses Margaret and Frances Curtis of Boston. Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, who edited the biography of Woodrow Wilson, presided and contributed to the general discussion on education as the means of hope in the cause of world peace.

Dr. Mitrany, taking the position that there are bound up in the area of the Balkans many of the major obstacles to the establishment of a state of world peace until such time as education has canceled those obstacles, said that the Balkans, with an historic record for responsibility of wars, and all students of the situation were practically united in the conviction that a raised standard of living, and the imbuing of Balkan people with a "spiritual influence giving young people of the area a vision of responsibility and a civic consciousness" were gradually combining to right a long difficult situation.

"Without a higher standard of living," Dr. Mitrany said, "which means a raised standard of agriculture, we cannot check the flow of population to the towns."

As a practical illustration of agencies at work in the Balkans for the modifications of the problems Dr. Mitrany cited the American Farm School which was founded in 1902 by Dr. John Henry House who employed those "learning by doing" methods which were so successfully developed at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee by Booker T. Washington. Dr. House, it was pointed out by Mr. Baker subsequently, gave to Grecian youths the means of learning modern methods of farming, displacing methods 2000 years old. Dr. Mitrany said of the school that he knew of no other institution of learning in the Near East which was making so valiant and, on the whole, successful effort to meet the obvious needs of the moment with intelligence and common sense.

A recent graduate of the school, Demeter E. Haji, who is now a senior in the college of Agriculture at Cornell University, gave it as his opinion that the training young men received at the school was giving them a proficiency which would enable them to rank comparably with the average American farmer of the most enlightened type.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and an international authority on education, pointed out that authorities in Greece had come together in agreement upon the conviction that education of the type being provided at the school met fundamental needs.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Trade Club: "Marine Night"; dinner, speaking and musical program, ballroom, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner for architect members, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Harvard University: Concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor, Sanders Theater, 8.

Norwich Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, with speaking program, University Club, Stewart Street and Trinity Place, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Theremin concert, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Mechanics Building: Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, until 10, through Oct. 17.

Robert Gould Shaw House: Continuation of opening ceremonies, 11 Windsor Street, afternoon and evening.

Theaters

Colonial—"Iolanthe," 8:15.
Tremont—Stratford Festival Company in "Twelfth Night," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"The White Devil" (film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meetings of united dry forces of Massachusetts, afternoon and evening, Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple.

Hotel Statler: Meeting and luncheon, New England Council, Bank Managers Conference, Georgian room and ballroom. Luncheon, New England Junior College Council, Parlor C.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etchings and engravings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Mechanics Building: Food Fair and Home Appliance Exposition, 1 to 10 p. m., through Oct. 17.

Boston City Federation: Opening meeting; address, "Air Routes Out of Boston," by Mr. Harry Copeland, auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10:30.

Newton Center Woman's Club: Rummage sale, all day, clubhouse.

Harriet E. Sawyer House, Incorporated: Afternoon reception, 22 Parker Street, 3 to 5.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 10 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University—English water colors of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including such artists as Edward Dayes, Paul Munn, John Cozens, Gerten, Tepper, Gotman, Varley, Payne, De Wint, Prout, Cox and John Ruskin. American water colors of the twentieth century, showing the work of such artists as John Marin, Maurice Prendergast, Charles Hopkinson, John Hopper, Preston Dickinson and others. Prints and engravings by such fifteenth and sixteenth century European masters as Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Martin Schongauer, Israel van Mackenem, Lucas van Leyden, Marcantonio Raimondi, Altdorfer and the Carracci. The exhibit presents a survey of the general development and quality of these periods. Through October.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Oct. 19.

Chesson Galleries, 525 Boylston Street—Paintings and prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Original drawings and paintings of birds by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. Through month of October.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Prints.

Schervee Studios, 963 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Durer and Rembrandt to the present day. Through month of October.

Grace Horne Galleries, 449 Stuart Street—Recent paintings of Brittany by W. L. Stevens. Pencil drawings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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Harvard Honor Theses Published

Four honor theses, chosen from essays submitted for the Bowdoin prize competition as well as those submitted by candidates for degrees with honors, are being published by the Harvard University Press with money donated for that purpose last year by Mr. Herbert N. Straus '03.

Those selected for publication this year include "William Chillingworth, and the Theory of Toleration," by J. D. Hyman '31; "The Broken Column," by H. T. Levin '33, winner of the first Bowdoin Prize for last year; "The New England Fur Trade," by F. X. Moloney '31, and "The Problem of Pricing in a Socialistic State," by W. C. Roper Jr. '31. The essays are to be printed in separate volumes ranging from 8000 to 15,000 words and will be ready next week.

The Straus theses are published in order to encourage further undergraduate work in this line as well as to give an idea of the range of study a Harvard undergraduate may pursue. It is hoped that the publication of several student theses each year will build a fund with the money made from the sale of books which will enable this endeavor to become a permanent Harvard institution.

WASHINGTON ROAD PROPOSED BY WOMEN

Dedication of the new Boston-Worcester turnpike as the George Washington Highway was proposed to Mr. Frank E. Lyman, Commissioner of Public Works, by 50 representatives of women's organizations who visited the commissioner yesterday to urge such action. They also asked that cherry trees be planted along the route and that the highway be appropriately marked.

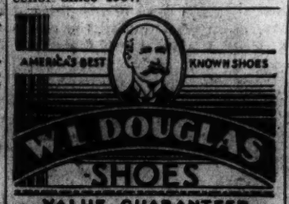
Mr. Lyman explained that the State could not officially name the highway, but he said he would try to make arrangements so that the women's organizations could dedicate and mark it. He did not favor, he said, the planting of trees along the route because they are considered by safety engineers a menace to the traffic on the highway.

AIRPORT CONTRACT AWARDED

Mayor James M. Curley yesterday awarded the $490,500 contract for expanding the East Boston Airport to the R. C. Huffman Construction Company of Cleveland, Ohio, the lowest of six bidders.

BROWN CHANCELLOR NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15 (AP)—Mr. Arnold B. Chace was reelected chancellor of Brown University for a three-year term at the October meeting of the Brown corporation yesterday. Mr. Chace has been chancellor since 1907.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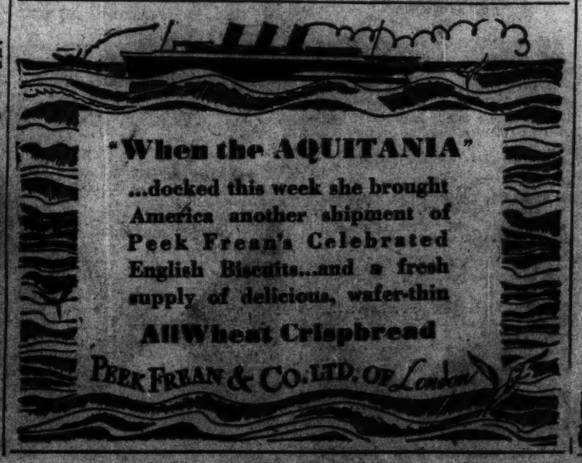
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STATE IDLENESS RELIEF BOARD TO MEET SOON

New Committee of 11 to Be Called Together by Chairman Phillips

The 11 members of the new unemployment relief committee appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday will be called together for consultation early next week, according to Mr. William Phillips of Beverly, chairman.

Organization will be the initial step of the committee, the chairman stated, before it takes up the problem of consolidating the efforts of towns and cities in Massachusetts toward strengthening and harmonizing unemployment relief work.

The members appointed by the Governor were Mr. Frank C. Nichols, former vice-chairman of the Massachusetts Emergency Relief Committee; Mr. John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston; Mr. Channing H. Cox, former Governor; Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, former president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Mr. Daniel Engand, former Mayor of Pittsfield and member of the State Legislature; Mr. Ward Thoron, president of the Massachusetts Association of Cotton Manufacturers; Mr. James T. Moriarty, president Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Mr. Vincent Brogna, Boston attorney and an overseer of the Public Welfare Department of Boston; Mrs. Frederick L. Parker of Westfield and Mr. J. Franklin McElwain of Boston.

Mr. Phillips, chairman, is New England regional director of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief. He has served as Minister to Canada and Ambassador to Belgium.

Of preëminent importance among the proposals of the Governor was the recommendation for the formation of a group to lend money to those with "moral responsibility" who want to go to work.

In his statement the Governor declared: "If there was ever a time when the coöperation of all the forces of society was essential to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people, that time is now. The evidences of a pickup in industry are unmistakable. From every section of the Commonwealth, reports come to me of an increased demand for products."

The four basic proposals of the Governor for consideration by the committee were coöperation with the national unemployment relief movement, harmonizing of relief work throughout the State, organization of an association to finance individuals with moral responsibility who are willing to work, and the seeking out of actual jobs for the unemployed.

Progress toward prosperity, while slow, should not be further retarded by lack of united effort, the Governor concluded. When the climb begins, then is the time for greater toil, he believed. The committee was empowered to make its own plans and enlarge its personnel.

Collection of Parking Tags Valued at $2350

Park an automobile and get a police tag. Do it again and get another. Keep on doing it until 47 are accumulated and then—park oneself alongside the judge in the municipal court and get a fine of $2350. That is what John A. Kelley, an insurance broker of Boston, did and today his lawyer is trying to explain to the court how it all happened.

Mr. Kelley says he understood the district attorney was bound under the statutes to summons him after each offense. The police say that Mr. Kelley absolutely refused their invitations to become a guest of the court. The judge who finally met the reluctant visitor standing before the bench said that there was an admission charge to all his entertainments. Mr. Kelley's lawyer appealed and asked that his client be released "on his personal recognizance for reappearance," and the judge added another $1000 as a guarantee for his reappearance. The district attorney has said nothing yet.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds, mostly southerly.

All New England States: Cloudy with probably showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds over the north portion and moderate southwest winds over the southwest portion, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	88	Montreal	48	54
Bismarck	36	58	Nantucket	62	64
Boston	62	69	New Orleans	73	86
Buffalo	60	62	New York	64	68
Calgary	40	..	Norfolk, Va.	64	78
Charleston	70	80	North Platte	34	66
Chicago	50	60	Philadelphia	64	68
Cincinnati	54	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	60	88
Denver	40	70	Pittsburgh	60	64
Eastport, Me.	50	54	Portland, Me.	50	62
Hatteras	72	82	Raleigh	64	80
Helena, Mont.	38	66	St. Louis	54	72
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Paul	46	56
7 p.m. Oct. 14	74	..	Salt Lake City	48	70
Huron, S. D.	40	56	San Francisco	53	62
Jacksonville	72	82	Santa Fe, N.M.	44	68
Kansas City	52	66	Seattle	50	64
Key West	80	84	Tampa	74	88
Los Angeles	60	80	Washington	62	70
Memphis	62	78	Wichita, Kan.	56	74
Miami, Fla.	74	86	Williston, N.D.	32	58

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 15.
B—Maximum Oct. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:46 p. m., Friday 2:30 a. m.
Height of tides 11 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:34 p. m.

The High Fashion in
FINE FUR COATS
Minks, Caraculs
Persian Lamb
Thursday, Friday and Saturday only
at prices which we believe we cannot duplicate again this season

Exquisite natural minks with the highly desirable soft, silky top fur found only in the prime pelts taken in extreme cold of the Northern winter. Charming black caraculs and fascinating Leipsic dyed Persians—selected with most minute care and fashioned by our highly skilled artisans into models created by Paquin, Worth and Vionnet for their smart Parisienne clientele.

Coats of Natural Mink from 895.00 to 2200.00
Coats of Black Caracul from 295.00 to 725.00
Coats of Black Persian from 325.00 to 550.00

The approval privilege is suspended during this sale

Manahan
180 Boylston Street, Boston.

MARSHAL PETAIN AND PARTY FIND WARM WELCOME

(Continued from Page 1)

Marquise de Chambrum; Gen. Cuno von Steuben, who traces his name back to the German officer in the Continental Army, and Baroness von Steuben.

Among those coming on the French men-of-war were the Marquis de Grasse, the Marquise de Rochambeau, General D'Ollone, the Duc de Noailles, and M. Savier de Rochambeau, all descendants of valiant French officers who aided General Washington in his strategical victory on this Virginia peninsula in 1781.

Yorktown Under Siege But No Guns to Blaze

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 15 (AP)—Red Coats hold the redoubts, reinforced by green-clad Hessians. Within musket range flutters the fleur-de-lis of France, side by side with the blue-and-buff-clad continentals and the Virginia militia in ragged buckskin shirts.

From the York menacing cannon threaten the heights from the fleet at anchor. The tiny village of Yorktown again is besieged, but no shot and shell will tear through its stately homes or break its ancient trees.

This was the scene presented today as troops went through the final rehearsal of the stirring incidents preceding the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, which will be presented before the thousands attending the sesquicentennial observance of the Battle of Yorktown, Oct. 16-19.

Far into last night workmen labored to complete the setting for the celebration for which commissions of the State and nation have planned for more than a year. At midnight, except for policing the grounds, the stage was declared complete.

After the early morning military maneuvers there was to be a rehearsal of the colonial fair with its jousting, plumed helmets, fair ladies and glittering lances, and the pageants depicting scenes from the histories of the colonies.

ARGENTINE RADICALS IGNORE ANNULMENT

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 15 (AP)—The Argentine Radical Party convention yesterday decided to ignore the Government's annulment of the presidential candidacy of Señor Marcelo T. de Alvear and to invite all Radical exiles to return to Argentina.

Señor de Alvear was nominated for President by the Radicals some time ago. His candidacy was annulled last week on the ground that it was irregularly made. Since then he has been in Montevideo, Uru.

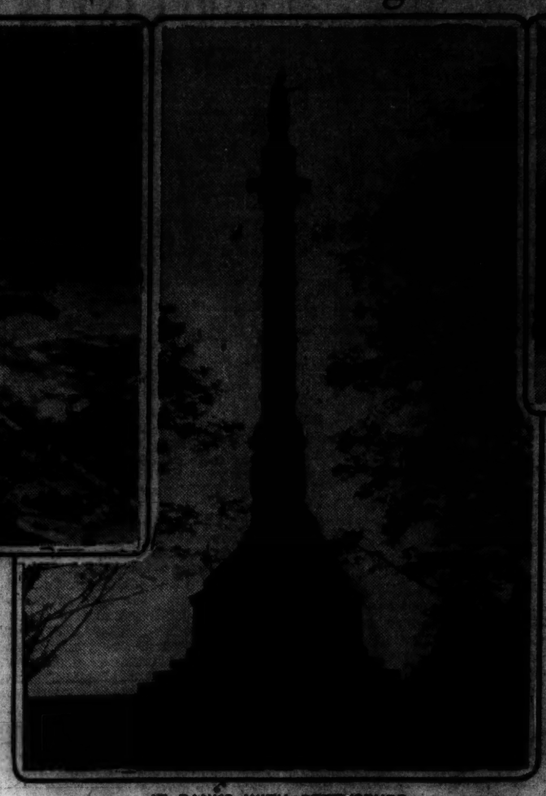
Depot Ordered to Use 'Bingen–White Salmon'

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 15 (AP)—Twenty years of court controversy ended yesterday with a Supreme Court decision ordering the use of a hyphenated name on a railroad station.

The controversy started in 1911 after the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway built a station at Bingen, Wash., but painted "White Salmon" on it. White Salmon, a larger town, is situated on a bluff 385 feet above Bingen.

Bingen sought to have the name changed to Bingen, White Salmon opposed the move. The state department of public works suggested a hyphenated name, Bingen-White Salmon, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision.

British, French and Americans Again Meet at Yorktown



IT RANKS WITH GETTYSBURG

Left to Right—Airplane View of the Present-Day Village of Yorktown, Va., Which by Proclamation of President Hoover Has Been Made a Part of the National Colonial Monument. The Monument Commemorating the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis. The Oldest House in Yorktown, Standing During the Battle, it Was Built in 1699.

Yorktown Once Again to Shine In Annals of American Liberty

France, United States and Great Britain Join in Sesquicentennial of Event That Gave Start to Greatest of World's Republics

By JANET MABIE

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YORKTOWN, Va., Oct. 15—Guests and official representatives of many sections of the United States, and from France, drawn together by the common inheritance of patriotic interest established when the Federal Republic was born here, are moving toward this town today to participate in the Yorktown Sesquicentennial which opens tomorrow with Colonial Day and culminates Monday at exercises on the battlefield when President Hoover will deliver the major address.

For these few days Yorktown will lift itself from its retiring quiet. The land on which it stands was patented in 1621 by a Walloon and an ancestor of George Washington, by name Capt. Nicholas Martian. The town grew up as a trading community, primarily through the industry of Thomas Nelson the Cumberlander. Not far above the point on the south side of the York River where huts gradually grew to a little settlement, was the center of Powhatan's life, Werowocomico, where Capt. John Smith learned the dangers of underestimating the value of the chieftain's Indian corn supply.

Yorktown never grew to be a very large place, and it is still a quiet, rather straggling town. Its streets are narrow; some are paved; some give up a fine vapor of golden dust under the hurrying tires of automobiles. The town is still conspicuous for its measured air of eighteenth century dignity and gentility.

Great care has been taken to preserve the loveliest of the old houses. What is generally known, although sometimes disputatiously, as "The First Custom House in America" has been restored by Mrs. Arthur Kelly Evans of Hot Springs, Ark., a member of the local Comte de Grasse chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which owns the building. Mrs. Evans wished to bear the cost of the restoration. The interior has been beautifully paneled with old colonial moldings and the walls redone in white plaster. From the second story there is a magical view of the gardens of "York Hall." The Custom House was built about 1706.

For many months, then, with this and other renovations under way, Yorktown has been in the hands of those whose duty and privilege it had become to restore some of the aspects changed by the passing years to the guise characteristic of them on Oct. 19, 1781.

Laid out in 1691, Yorktown rapidly became a leading seaport of the colony. After the famous southern campaign, Cornwallis moved to Yorktown because it was suitable for a base of supplies for future operations in the territory. But while he waited for reinforcements from General Clinton, the British commander-in-chief, in New York, he was besieged by the allied forces of American and French troops under Washington and Lafayette and securely blockaded by the French fleet under de Grasse. The allies arrived before Yorktown Sept. 28, 1781; and on Oct. 17 Cornwallis was obliged to ask for terms of surrender.

Met at Temple Farm

Thus, on Oct. 18, the British and allied commissioners met at Temple Farm, the home of Augustine Moore, to formulate articles of capitulation. Temple Farm is a part of the land grant made in 1631 to Sir John Harvey, and he had called it Yorke. Harvey was governor at Jamestown, but he was a tyrannical man, and deposed by his council in 1635 and sent back to England. Temple Farm had become camping ground for the detachments from many states and it has now been included in the properties of the National Colonial Monument with the help of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

On the day after the articles of capitulation were drawn up the British troops marched out and stacked their arms near the field on which Mr. Hoover will speak Monday.

Yorktown is one section of the triangular area, comprising Williamsburg, Jamestown and Yorktown, drawn by Act of Congress of July 3, 1930, under the Crampton hill, into the Colonial National Monument. The three places are being connected by a great parkway which will serve the purpose of depicting to the people of the United States the Colonial history of America from its beginning at Jamestown in 1607 through its momentous progress at Williamsburg to its achievements at Yorktown in 1781.

Historic sites have been freshly and amply marked, and extraordinary effort has been made to preserve and restore those structures and other cultural remains of Colonial life as an educational benefit and intellectual boon to the people.

Hold Part of Battlefield

At Yorktown, the present holdings of the service include a large part of the battlefield, the Moore House, the Centennial Monument and numerous lots in the original town plan. Gloucester Point, which is opposite Yorktown, across the river, is included within the boundaries of the Yorktown battlefield, but no land has yet been acquired on the north side of the river.

At Gloucester Point there was a British fortified post, with Dundas, Dimcoe and Tarleton in command. The besiegers, under de Choisy, included militia, cavalry and marines. Here, Oct. 3, Colonel Tarleton was defeated by de Choisy, and narrowly escaped capture. Gloucester Point was the first objective in Cornwallis's attempted escape from Yorktown, in which he was thwarted by a sudden, violent storm. This storm may be considered a turning point in his undertaking, for on the next day the gallant Cornwallis offered to capitulate.

The Governor of Virginia, Mr. John G. Pollard, will preside on Colonial Day, which has been set aside specifically to recall the brilliance and charm of Colonial life in Virginia at the time. Numerous brilliant pageants have been devised, under the direction of such experts of pageantry as Louise Burleigh Powell of Richmond, and members of the faculty at William & Mary College. On Colonial Day also Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, will speak at the dedication of the Colonial National Monument.

Saturday has been set aside as Revolutionary Day, with military displays by army, navy and coast guard units. Marshal Petain, distinguished patriot of France, will have arrived with members of the official party from France and will participate, and Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American armies, will make the major address.

Sunday a Special Day

Perhaps no day will have the simplicity of significance planned for Sunday, to be observed as God and the Nation Day.

In Grace Episcopal Church, which was built about 1699 from marl rock taken from the bed of the York River, the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, will deliver the sermon at the morning services. It has been hoped by officials of the celebration that churches throughout the nation will have arranged to join in the observance on this day with those who come to Yorktown to take note of the beginnings of true freedom in the United States.

Besides these mentioned all the patriotic and commemorative centers of interest in the town and its approaches will have been refurbished and prepared for throwing open to visitors. The Philip Lightfoot House, the Digges House, the Nelson, Shield and West houses, will all be centers of interest and information.

The National Yorktown Monument, which was begun in 1881 and finished in 1885, is quite properly a chief objective. The corner stone, six feet in the ground and containing more than 100 important relics, was laid by the Masonic Order, Oct. 19, 1881, a century, lacking a few days, after the old Continental Congress had resolved to erect a marble column to commemorate the momentous events for which its site made the background.

Hoover to Go by Sea To Yorktown to Take Part in Celebration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Celebrations of the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, 150 years ago, will give President Hoover the relaxation of a brief sea trip. He leaves the capital late Saturday afternoon for Annapolis where he will board the U. S. S. Arkansas for the trip to Yorktown. The voyage will be interrupted to give the Chief Executive an opportunity to launch the six weeks' nation-wide drive for relief funds that will be, it is hoped, the emphatic answer of the country to the need of unemployed and their families in the coming winter.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, will open the four-day pageant tomorrow in the presence of Marshal Henri Petain and Gen. John J. Pershing. On the nearby York River will ride a French and American fleet, while 5000 soldiers will be deployed on the historic battlefield.

The President's part in the ceremonies comes on the following Monday. All day Sunday the President will pass at sea on the Arkansas and at six will anchor at Old Point Comfort, Va., where Mr. Hoover will make his address in behalf of the Clifford Committee about 6:15 from the commandant's house at Fortress Monroe.

The President will then return to his quarters on the warship which will proceed to Yorktown. At 9 Monday, according to the program given out at the White House, he will receive Vice-Admiral A. L. Willard, commanding the scouting force of the United States fleet. Shortly afterward he will receive Marshal Petain and the high French naval officers of the vessels at the ceremonial.

He will leave the Arkansas for the ceremonies at about 10:30 and will make his address half an hour later on the pageant field at Yorktown. In the afternoon he will witness the formal exercises commemorative of the victory that made America an independent republic, a century and a half ago.

MOVEMENT BEGUN TO SAVE LIGHTHOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A movement for remedial measures has been started with reference to the lighthouse at Cape Hatteras, now seriously threatened by the sea, which is advancing about 27 feet a year. When the structure was built in 1852, it was approximately a mile from the shore line. Today it is within a stone's throw of the Atlantic Ocean.

Congressman Lindsay Warren of Washington, N. C., has made a personal trip to the cape and has indicated that he will be prepared to bring the matter to the attention of the next Congress. Cape Hatteras is one of the most hazardous points along the Atlantic seaboard. Hence the necessity for the protection of ships passing that way.

LIBRARY TO USE COURTHOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The city council and supervisors of James City County have just voted, in joint session, to use the old colonial courthouse as a public library after it is restored by the Williamsburg Holding Corporation. The local library administered for twenty-five years by the Women's Civic Club, will occupy the restored courthouse which the restoration will equip for the desired purpose.

$1,000,000,000 Asked For Road Building

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 15 (AP)—Congress was called upon by the United States Good Roads Association yesterday to appropriate $1,000,000,000 for highway construction as an unemployment relief measure and to increase federal aid allotments for building public roads in several states.

The association addressed resolutions to Congress and President Hoover, one of which called for the $1,000,000,000 appropriation to be distributed according to population, "without any demand or requirements of reciprocation on the part of the states."

The second resolution memorialized Congress and the President to increase appropriations for the national system of roads. Present allotments were described as "inadequate and not a fair contribution on the part of the United States Government, particularly in these times where emergency employment is needed."

CAPITAL TO TIGHTEN DRY LAW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—A redoubled effort to enforce prohibition in the nation's capital is planned by Maj. Henry G. Pratt, superintendent of police.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
Is the perfect seasoning for FISH

In the same boat?

Whether charting a Business Course or steering for the Professional Channels, don't find yourself in the boat Columbus did, "ready to sail", but no money! Build up a cash reserve at this conservative old bank!

Be ready when the winds of opportunity arise! Your ship can't come in unless you first send it out!

Call or write for FREE copy of our Family Budget and Expense Book. Know where your dollars go!

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY
Resources Over 229 Millions

"It tastes like a party"

"I want some more." Little Billy Downes' chubby hands were extended, grasping his empty glass. He had just had his first taste of Burnett's Vanillamilk. Before that he always had to be coaxed to drink milk. Now he teases for it "fixed the party way." It is easy, simple, and good for children. Pour a glassful of milk, add a little sugar and half a teaspoon of Burnett's Vanilla. Try it for your children's supper tonight.

BURNETT'S
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
437 D Street, Boston

"And Betty—what suds! So rich and lively..."

"AFTER struggling with flat, lifeless suds—it's a joy to use Rinso! Really, Betty, I never dreamed there were such suds. They're so thick and creamy, dirt doesn't have a chance! Clothes come from my washer the whitest I ever saw."

Saves time—saves work

Makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. Great for tub washing, too. Soaks out dirt—saves scrubbing—gets the whitest. Linens come out white, they don't need to be boiled.

Cup for cup, Rinso gives you twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps—suds in hard-est water. Wonderful suds for dishwashing, too, and for all cleaning. Get the Rinso package.

MILLIONS USE RINSO in tub, washer and dishpan

CAMMEYER is presenting the widest selection of Matrix Shoes in New York City. All the new fall styles, in sizes 2 to 10, and widths AAAA to D.
Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Cammeyer
INCORPORATED
FIFTH AVENUE at 38th Street, NEW YORK

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

Eager and ready to go places and do things! Correctly, becomingly dressed from her clever little head to her tireless, smartly-shod feet in their new Matrix Shoes. As you probably know, there's a very special reason why the truly modern woman chooses Matrix Shoes—"Your Footprint in Leather". Write us for our new Fashion Announcement.

E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Matrix Style Studio: 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

WOODMERE ● Rich calf trims the exceedingly smart tip, facing and cap. In black or Prado brown suede. Custom leather heel.

CAPRI ● A practical dress shoe! In black French kid. Front strap, or perfect leather facing with genuine black and ... mounted with ... ornament.

In PHILADELPHIA it's
The Warwick
HOTEL and RESTAURANT
Locust at 17th St.
Rittenhouse Square
Philadelphia's Smartest Hotel
CENTRALLY LOCATED
Attractive Suites and Single Rooms
Continental Cuisine—
a la carte and table d'hote
ATTRACTIVELY PRICED

S.S. Columbus Mediterranean Cruise 1932
From New York • January 30
67 Days • 28 Ports of Call
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
57 Broadway, New York City
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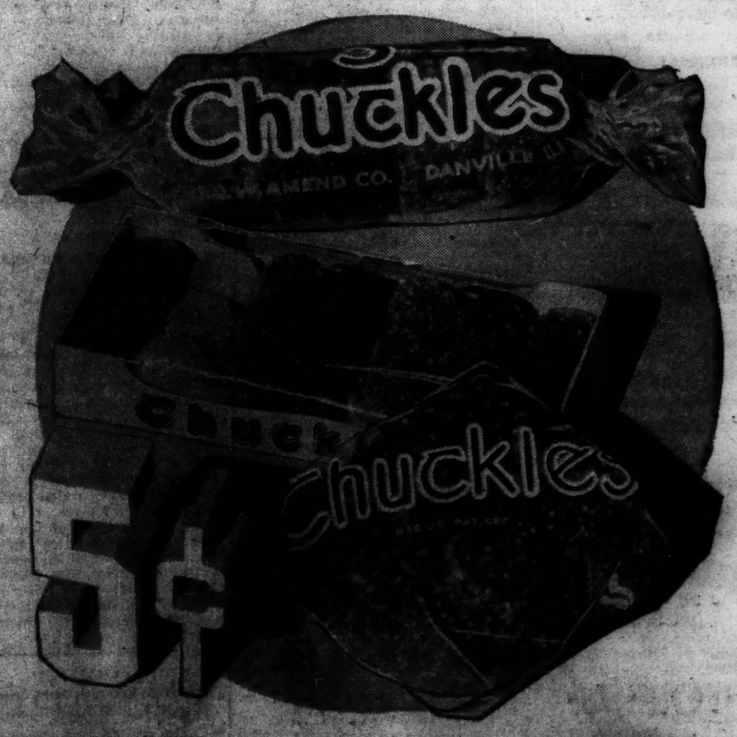
Chamberlain
We specialize every worthwhile style Stetson makes from 7.00 to 10.00

STETSONS 7.00
START AT
Lowest Price in 10 Years
$10 Stetsons same quality as Last Year's $12
311 Washington St., at Milk
659 Washington St., Gayety Theatre
197 Tremont St., Little Bldg.
BOSTON
60 Years on Washington St.

ONLY Stetson has it!

THE new re-enforced edge (patents pending)—made double-thick at the time the felt is formed—not just rolled and stitched. ★ It helps brim-lines hold their style. ★ Only Stetson hats have this edge—the greatest hat improvement in a generation. ★ Pictured is the St. Andrews, $10. Other Stetsons, from $7, the lowest price in ten years.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS



Only a nickel... but it brings oodles of inward satisfaction when invested in *full-flavored* Chuckle Jellie Candies. Suit your own taste... the fruit-flavored roll, the Spiced Drops, or the Orange Slices.

Fred W. Amend Co., Danville, Illinois

LABOR CONDEMNS DOLE PLAN FOR ITS UNEMPLOYED

Federation Also Protests Dictation of Wage Policies by Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, Oct. 15—Either the bankers should change their attitude of aloofness to labor and labor's representatives or drop attempts to dictate wage policies of industry, according to the view of the American Federation of Labor. At yesterday's session here the federation strongly indorsed the executive council's report along those lines. It also sustained the report of the council definitely condemning the dole for unemployed.

"The influence of bankers upon wage policies of industrial corporations is a matter of grave concern to the wage earners of America," it was declared. "The heavy loaning of the banks to corporations began the practice of demanding that a representative of the bank should sit upon the board of directors of the borrowing corporation until the loan had been repaid." Accordingly, the report added, the final word on labor policy of the corporations often is dictated by bankers.

Industrial Debacle

"Prior to the present business depression," the report said, "it was mainly the bankers who encouraged the people to put their funds into the towering pyramids of investment trusts and similar activities which were involved in the financial crash. The bankers now influence the labor policy affecting hundreds of thousands of workers. Their apparent disposition to hold aloof from labor must undergo a change before they can be accepted as competent advisers in labor matters."

The report makes a sharp attack on "so-called captains of industry."

"The industrial debacle has thrown a white light upon the inability or unwillingness of these captains of industry, commerce and finance, to safely guide the nation's industrial, commercial and financial activities," the report says. "Instead of their proving to be statues of indestructible bronze, capable of withstanding the storms, they were discovered to be mere forms of common clay. Instead of being constructive leaders and dependable executives, they were the ones who were largely responsible for the morass of financial collapse, stagnation of industry and unemployment from which we are now suffering so disastrously."

Many types of proposals came under the report. To keep young persons in school to prevent their taking jobs from older men and women; to shorten hours so that all available work will be divided among workers; to call on all employers to assure employment to their minimum work forces at least from November to April—these were outstanding among the suggestions approved.

Condemned Proposal

Responsibility on the part of industry should provide an average addition of two workers to every establishment in the United States, it is stated. With 3,000,000 employers in the nation, this procedure, it is declared, would give work to all but 1,000,000 of the unemployed and would stimulate the buying power of the people, stagnant because of the fear created in the mind of the masses by some industrial leaders, through enforcement of pernicious and brutal policies designed solely to safeguard capital and earnings.

After four hours of stormy debate the federation condemned the proposal of unemployment insurance.

When Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation, submitted the resolution denouncing the dole, opponents claimed that unemployment insurance was necessary to prevent widespread distress in the United States this winter, that there would be more than 20,000,000 facing starvation unless drastic relief measures were adopted.

Mr. Woll declared that the British system had not actually been unemployment insurance since 1920. "Why try to hide the name," he said. "It is not insurance. It is a dole. The British labor men have said that they do not want this as insurance. They want straight benefits from the Government. They have found that the scheme has killed its own intent."

Mr. William Green, president of the federation, said: "So far as it lies within my power as representative of this federation, I am ready to go to Congress and tell that an emergency exists—an emergency as serious as that of war. I shall demand a sum sufficient to relieve distress, be it millions or billions."

Unemployment insurance, he continued, involves ideals which must be examined. Such insurance in Britain followed the thorough organization of unionisms. The structure was there.

The federation reaffirmed its stand for legalization of 2.75 per cent beer at the coming session of Congress.

AUTO-GRAPHS

WOOD, coal, oil, vegetables, sawdust, molasses, plants, —yes; and even water—have been taken into motor laboratories for experimentation as possible sources of power for internal-combustion engines. The most startling report, however, was flashed to an interested public this week, when it was predicted that motorists may some day fill their tanks with compressed air instead of gasoline and travel at speeds equal to or greater than those attainable by gasoline-driven engines.

Car Driven by Compressed Air

This idea was separated from the realm of fantasy when Mr. Roy J. Meyers, Los Angeles inventor, demonstrated his discovery with a six-cylinder, radial-type engine equipped with a compressed air tank filled to 500 pounds pressure. The car had no carburetor, ignition or cooling system. With the pull of a lever, the machine picked up speed quickly, the Associated Press states, with only a slight hiss from the exhaust valves.

As the air travels through the engine, forcing the pistons up and down, much of it is recaptured and recompressed, the inventor said. The cooled air returns to the pressure tank, which is heated by electricity from batteries and generator. The heating expands the air in the tank, increasing the pressure. A speed of 35 miles an hour was attained on the first test.

Economy underlies efforts to produce power fuel from sources other than gasoline. France is experimenting with molasses, England believes it is getting somewhere in experiments with coal gasses, Finland has already propelled cars by wood-gas, and Argentina finds sugar cane a practical motor fuel. In Africa, the leaves of the sisal plant have produced power gases. While the sources of gasoline still bubble abundantly, the motorist may find it more convenient some day, if his car runs out of fuel, to be able to start it again with a few chips off the nearest tree or with a pail of water from the brook.

* * *

The attempt of Oklahoma and Texas to force the price of crude oil up to $1 a barrel recalls that at various periods crude oil has sold as high as $20 a barrel and as low as 20 cents. This was during the unsettled period immediately after the first oil well was drilled, 72 years ago.

Crude Oil Once Sold for $20

In 1859 only two wells had been drilled. In 1929 they numbered 800,000 and were scattered throughout the world. More than a dozen countries now have productive oil fields. In 1929 they yielded 18,638,505,000 barrels.

* * *

A Diesel engine embodying many new developments and improvements, including remarkably complete atomization of the heavy fuel oil and almost total lack of vibration of the engine when running, has been developed by the Olsen Engine Syndicate of London.

Improved Diesel Motor Produced

To show the atomization, Mr. Olsen disconnected the pump, and on turning the engine over by hand the oil was ejected from the nozzle in a cloud of white vapor, which hung in the air. When this was passed over the flame of a candle it burned with a fierce flame, whereas a match dipped in the thick liquid oil was at once extinguished.

Other advantages claimed for the engine are: less weight and smaller dimensions than in existing heavy oil engines; fewer friction surfaces; no valves; no crankshaft; no connecting rods; ease and rapidity of taking apart and reassembly owing to the extreme simplicity and accessibility of the working parts; and a fuel oil pump applicable to any heavy oil engine.

* * *

Twenty thousand cars pass over the Boston Post Road daily near Larchmont, New Rochelle and Mamaroneck, N. Y. Business along the road depends heavily on tourist trade, and naturally objected to prospective road construction which it was said would require three months to complete. Business appealed to engineering skill. The road work was finished in 20 days. Merchants were saved about $300,000.

Speed That Saved Business $300,000

The use of "incor" cement, which can be used 24 hours after laying, had much to do with the saving of time. Also the coöperation of the Mayor of Larchmont helped. In the main, the feat focused the public eye on the future possibilities in road construction. Experts believe road work will some day be carried on with no inconvenience to the driving public.

* * *

Thirty-one days and nights without stopping the engine is the feat attained in a new Plymouth sedan. It ended after 21,662 miles of touring through Oregon and Washington at an average speed of 698 miles every 24 hours. Although there were three hours every day when the car was not moving, the engine idled on at about 25 miles an hour. The total number of idling hours was 90. No oil changes were made. The performance was a remarkable illustration of the efficiency of modern engineering.

21,662 Miles Without a Stop

* * *

Purdue University students take their bumps, not only without complaining, but with expressed willingness.

Students Take Bumps Lightly

They have volunteered their services to Dr. H. M. Jacklin, professor of automotive research, in testing the effects of car jolts on the rider and the upholstery. In this experiment the riders seat themselves on a "shake-table," and within 10 minutes are jolted as much as an average car passenger is shaken up in 50 miles of rough driving.

The riders sit on seats fitted with various types of upholstery, their hands and knees connected with instruments which record the extent of shakes. The whole idea is to ascertain what types of upholstery provide the greatest comfort and durability for automobile driving.

Communism in the Far East Appears to Have Strongest Hold of the Chinese People

'Red' Influence There Gets Secure Foothold Especially Among the Peasants and Is Active —Japan Rigidly Keeps It Down

WHAT COMMUNISM IS DOING TO THE WORLD
Fourteenth of fifteen articles

JAPAN AND CHINA

Communism has made no headway in Japan. It has been outlawed from the beginning and vigilant police control has stopped every effort at its secret dissemination. Emissaries from Russia are not tolerated. Students surreptitiously dabble with its theories now and then, but do not succeed in forming groups.

In disorganized China, however, struggling, in the face of enormous difficulties, to form an ordered democracy, Communism is a powerful force. Secretly spread by intellectuals educated in Russia, it was legalized in 1924 and the Communists joined the Kuomintang in a struggle to suppress monarchism and introduce unity and parliamentarism.

Since Communism threatened to gain the upper hand in the new state it was outlawed in 1927 and vigorous repressive measures have been taken against it. Yet it has continued to grow, especially in rural districts, and now controls parts of three important provinces. It has resisted the campaigns of the government troops sent against it under China's best generals, and seems more strongly intrenched than ever. It attracts the youth and intellectuals and constitutes one of China's greatest problems.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan may be considered among the countries free from a Communist danger.

It is true that the rapid rise of an extensive industry here and the formation of a large proletariat, taken together with the people's natural alertness, a very high degree of literacy and a decided tendency toward the hasty acceptance of modern ways and ideas, would seem to provide a favorable field for the rapid spread of Communism but the movement has been very effectively held in check by rigid laws, vigilant police control and an innate regard for order and discipline.

At no time has Communism been a legal movement in Japan. The formation of such a party and membership in it have been prohibited by law ever since Bolshevism became a formidable world force. And agents of the state have closely scrutinized schools, universities, labor unions and public organizations to see to its enforcement.

The movement has never been permitted to gain a foothold either in parliament or in popular imagination. To be sure a few students now and then attempt to form circles for the secret study of Communist theories but the supervision is so strict that such attempts are usually thwarted at the beginning.

Nor do foreign propagandists meet with any success. Soviet emissaries tried to start activity here after relations between Russia and this country were resumed, following the close of the World War, but their efforts were all so effectively frustrated and the protests sent to Moscow by the Tokyo Government were so insistent that the missionaries of Bolshevism stopped their campaign several years ago and have not renewed it since.

Outbreaks of violence attributed to Communists have not occurred for some time and they have never been considered a serious menace.

This does not mean, of course, that there are no groups or classes in Japan advocating and working for fundamental economic and social changes. There is no lack of ardent reformers. "Radical" labor and student movements are steadily growing and already play significant rôles in the politics of the country but they seek their aims by orderly means and not through the use of violence.

Communism in China Gets Hold on People And Seems to Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Communism may be considered one of the most serious problems facing the Republic.

Since it is an illegal movement it cannot be measured with precision, but the number of its active and convinced adherents is estimated by some to be 70,000 and by others 150,000. At the height of its power the Chinese Communist Party laid claim to 400,000 members.

Its history may be divided into three periods. The first was devoted to the secret dissemination of Communist theories and doctrines by enthusiastic intellectuals who had studied in Russia or who had been subjected to Russian influences. Under various names such as "the new learning" and "national renaissance" the movement spread rapidly, winning many fanatical devotees, but it did not become a dominant factor until it combined, in 1923, with the powerful nationalistic revolutionary party or crusade known as Kuomintang.

A formal agreement was signed between Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese leader, and a Soviet representative, Mr. A. Joffe, providing for coöperation between the Bolsheviks and the Kuomintang in China's struggle for unity and reforms. Communism was legalized and under the leadership of Mr. Michael Borodin, rapidly strengthened its hold in the east central provinces.

Communists took on active part in the directing of Chinese affairs in the following three years of struggle against the monarchists and when the revolutionary movement, at the end of that time, had mastered most of China, Bolshevism seemed to the Chinese nationalists such a formidable contender for the control of the state that in 1927 they outlawed it. To be a member of a Communist party was declared a crime.

Work Under Cover

Consequently, the Communists have been compelled to work illegally and secretly, but the movement is still strong and growing steadily. Practically all agitation is carried on by the Chinese themselves and no Russian agent is known to be working in China. The state enforces the most stringent repressive measures and a special court of five members deals summarily with suspects. Scores of thousands of alleged Communists are believed to have been executed since 1928, yet the power of the movement is by no means broken.

It is now strongest in the east central provinces, where Mr. Borodin organized it six years ago, and draws most of its support from the peasants. In fact, a special kind of revolutionary agrarianism has appeared in China, quite different from any existing in Russia.

The Communists divide the fields in which they operate into "areas" controlled by area committees, that in many cases actually seize control of the local and provincial governments.

They confiscate the estates belonging to the aristocrats, religious organizations and "kulaks" and distribute them among the poor, destroy the deeds and landmarks, collect taxes, announce radical reforms, annul debts and gather the people—young and old, men and women—into the "Red" armies.

Local brigands, prevalent in certain parts of China, are welcomed into the fighting forces after they have left their bands. Boys and girls form the "youth's vanguard," which is noted for its lawlessness. It is not easy to ascertain the exact strength of the "Red" armies, but it is certain that they are growing in size and numbers and that their equipment is being improved.

Aggressiveness Grows

Last year many insurrections broke out in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi, large areas in which passed under the complete control of Communist committees. Naturally the Central Government has tried to crush this revolutionary movement but in most encounters the rebels have bested the state troops, capturing men, officers and guns. Due to rivalries among the generals leading the regular forces no unified action can be taken against the Communists so that their aggressiveness tends to grow rather than to diminish.

It goes without saying that violence is one of their chief weapons. They are aggressively revolutionary. One of their chief aims is the organization of armed forces to fight, pillage and ravage. They try to turn every follower into a warrior. Their policy is to get rid of all large proprietors and to confiscate their possessions.

One of the chief causes of the remarkable resisting power of Communism in China is the abject poverty of many of the people. It has flourished in large industrial centers, where laboring conditions are bad, and is now strongest in rural districts where economic conditions are almost unbearable.

Indications point to further growth. The complete failure of the Government to crush the Communists in repeated campaigns against them has left them with an increased prestige and confidence. They have won over thousands of state troops and attracted the sympathy of many intellectuals.

During the present lull in military operations they are carrying on a vigorous "educational campaign." Most of the books published in China deal with Russia and Soviet ideas, it is said. "Russia has conquered young China," according to Lin Yu-tang, an eminent writer.

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MODERN TEXTS DECLARED NEED OF TEMPERANCE

Crusade Against Alcohol Lagged in United States After Prohibition

How the crusade against liquor is carried on in Europe and America by educational means is set forth by Mr. Lehmann W. S. Hisey, international field secretary of the Scientific Education Association of California, who has just returned to the United States from a tour of investigation of the leading countries of Europe. The following article is the last of a series of five which Mr. Hisey is contributing on this subject.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Temperance teaching in schools of the United States has not yet been fully modernized to suit present needs.

As early as 1789 the State of Massachusetts passed legislation requiring temperance instruction to be given at all colleges, academies and lower schools.

Other states followed with similar laws. In 1929 New Mexico was the forty-sixth state to legislate in favor of temperance instruction in schools. Only two states, Arizona and Wyoming, have no provision for this teaching in their legal codes.

In 1886 Congress provided that this subject should be taught in the public schools of the District of Columbia, in all territories, military and naval academies, as well as in all Indian and Negro schools in the United States.

Inquiry shows that textbooks dealing with the alcohol question now in use were written from 7 to 15 years ago. Teachers and students do not find these books adequate.

Standard Work Needed

While much has been written on the subject, there has been no standard, authoritative textbook suitable for ordinary school use. The writer of this article has learned on good authority, however, that such a work, the most exhaustive of its kind ever published, is nearing completion and will be available in a very few weeks.

Ohio Wesleyan University has established a permanent prohibition chair.

The only work of special note accomplished in the temperance field among the younger children has been done by the various women's temperance organizations. Of America's 31,000,000 school children, it is estimated that some 400,000 prepared essays on temperance subjects during 1930. Four states, Missouri, Nebraska, West Virginia and North Carolina, have each prepared a Temperance Instruction Syllabus for teachers' use.

It appears to be true that directly after the Eighteenth Amendment became effective, temperance instruction in American schools began to decline. Many believed that the struggle was over and that constructive temperance work in the schools was no longer important. Instead of making this teaching the very basis upon which the new law should rest it seems to have been quite overlooked in the already full present-day curriculum.

Perhaps the greatest contribution in the field of alcoholic research has been made by the Alcohol Information Committee of New York City, headed by Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard, and Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale. Under the auspices of this committee six authoritative books covering the alcohol subject have during the past three years been released to the public at cost price. These works, based upon years of careful study and research, contain exhaustive footnotes and references especially valuable to the student, but intended to convince the most critical of "wets."

Professor Fisher's books have been dramatized into a motion picture called "Deliverance," which has been shown to more than 2,000,000 persons in the United States. This film is also being exhibited in nine foreign countries. Another film, not yet completed, will show how the Canadian systems of liquor control work in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

A short companion film will be prepared showing how prohibition operates in New York City. In searching for material the committee has built up one of the outstanding libraries on the subject.

Since April the committee has arranged radio addresses synchronized with television.

ARGENTINA ADVANCES CLOCKS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 15 (By U. P.)—Summer time became effective throughout Argentina at midnight last night when all clocks were advanced one hour.

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PUPILS TAUGHT TOO MUCH, PLAY LEADER ASSERTS

Lee Declares Children Need More Opportunity for Their Curiosity

Pupils are being taught so many facts they have little opportunity to become truly educated, Mr. Joseph Lee, president of the National Recreation Association and second lecturer in a series on child training sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League, told his audience yesterday.

"Education is life; it isn't merely learning something. It is the assimilation of knowledge and skill by the student through his own effort," he said, pointing out that teaching rather than self-learning has been stressed by educators.

"Modern methods of education have shown that memorization of a series of facts and dates given out by the teacher does not give the student a working knowledge of history that will serve his needs for the future."

Progressive education, he said, should expose the child to knowledge and then permit his natural curiosity to lead him on. "Children are too much looked after and taught too much under prevailing education methods. Future ability to work out problems is impaired when teachers try to do the learning for the student."

Many educators feel that children, left to their own devices, would seek the easier rudimentary skills and information learned most easily, but Mr. Lee, turning to his work in playground management for data, contends that this is not the case.

"Children do not choose easy play activities," he said. "Art is not easy, yet most children attempt to draw, paint, or model. They become interested in making collections of natural history or other scientific objects. And in choosing games, the more strenuous are the most popular.

"Educators can learn from juvenile play activity that children seek something into which they can put themselves without reserve—something that demands their whole attention. School work can be made as absorbing."

A great problem in child education is to choose the activities which are best suited for further study and development, he said, adding, however, that children should not be forced to study things for which they evince no especial interest.

"Expose the child to art, music, natural science, drama, and such play activities as tennis and baseball," he said, "but teach, at the same time, the value of a balanced education. Specialization to the point of professional skill is too much to expect of children. What we need is a revival of the amateur musician, collector, actor, and sports enthusiast. To professionalize the pleasures of knowledge and skill in young children is to lose much of its value as education for the art of living."

'Nuisance Tax' To Afford Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15—The suggestion of Gov. Norman S. Case that Rhode Island meet the unemployment situation during the coming winter by special taxation has been adopted by the Republican state organization, dominating the present Legislature, by a bill providing for a "nuisance tax." With it is embodied a financing plan by which cities and towns adopting the terms of the bill, which will be permissive and not mandatory, may issue notes under state supervision to anticipate the tax yield.

The organization, through Mr. Frederick S. Peck, State Finance Commissioner, announces that the plan of taxation in the proposed legislation provides for an assessment on meals, eaten in public places, of 10 per cent when the diner's check is more than $1; a levy on theater and amusement admissions, on gas, electric and telephone bills in excess of $3, amounting to 5 per cent, and a 5 per cent tax on intangible personal property.

Utilities, theaters and restaurants in a municipality where this method of raising special funds for disbursement among the unemployed, are charged with the expense and responsibility for the collection of the tax and the forwarding of its proceeds to the state treasurer. Residential telephone, electric light and gas consumption would be taxed and business and mercantile use of these utilities would not be levied against.

The application of the term "nuisance taxes" to the measure is designedly intended, according to Mr. Peck, to make the taxes unpopular and to discourage prolonged use. Municipalities resorting to the forms of taxation under the bill would be privileged to disburse the proceeds in employing idle citizens on public works at the rate of $15 per week. In the event no project existed by which employment could be given relief may be supplied to a worthy applicant at rate not to exceed $1 per day with 50 cents per day additional for each dependent person in his household.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Art

Providence Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One of the most distinguished art exhibitions seen at the Rhode Island School of Design in recent years is the annual fall exhibition of contemporary American paintings. The canvases, 48 in number, are hung in the main gallery of the Radeke Museum, so named in memory of Eliza Metcalf Radeke, for many years president of the Rhode Island School of Design, and one of its chief benefactors. The ensemble includes a number of imposing and superbly painted landscapes; several strong marines; distinguished portrait studies; exquisitely painted flower studies, and notable presentments of still-life.

Edward W. Redfield's "Maine Garden" is a large landscape, exquisite in color and charming in composition. Mr. Redfield has also another large landscape called "Lumberville," a picturesque, snow-covered street of old Pennsylvania village in the timber country.

Another painting of compelling charm is "Concarneau Boats," by Harry A. Vincent, A. N. A. A superbly painted winter scene by Harry Leith-Ross, of the Woodstock (N. Y.), group is called "Lanesville Rapids." Among several fine marines in the collection, "White Water," by Emil Carlsen, N. A., of New York, is outstanding in its masterly interpretation of waves of white surf.

An impressive portrait study called "At the Casa Rosita," by Henry Salem Hubbell, A. N. A., of Miami Beach, is a study of an exotic type in a highly decorative interior. Eugene Savage, N. A., of New York, exhibits a striking canvas called "Fame and Fortune," a study of figures—allegorical in character—and highly decorative.

The gorgeously colored "Flowers on a Balcony" by Bernard Karfiol of New York and Ogunquit is superb in its arrangement of autumn flowers and foliage. George Luks has a figure study called "Knitting For Soldiers," depicting a group of peasant women.

Several Rhode Island artists are represented in the exhibition, notably Antonio Cirino, with "Quarry Bridge," a vigorously painted landscape; Frederick R. Sisson, with one of his still-life studies in the modern style, and Stephen W. Macomber with "Lighthouse Keeper."

Chicago Art School's Enrollment Found Close to That of Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It is interesting to note what effect "hard times for the artists" have had upon the School of the Art Institute, among the largest in America.

The school, comprising day, evening, Saturday and summer schools, has an annual enrollment varying from 4000 to 5000, seeming to fluctuate with industrial conditions, as do other educational institutions. This year, the entering class in the day school is within 6 per cent of the size of its predecessor, and the conditions in the evening and Saturday schools are better than anticipated.

A large number of self-supporting students who, last June, saw no possibility of returning this year, somehow found sufficient work during the summer to keep them going and are back again in the advanced classes.

There is a larger registration in the division of advertising design than ever before; almost sufficient to tax accommodations. The work has been so designed that students may go into an advertising office understanding what the problems actually are, rather than having to get used to a new set of conditions, and this very practical consideration may have had something to do with the increased enrollment. Of course, the fact that not many pictures have been sold lately may have turned aspiring artists into commercial lines, for the majority of Art Institute students are self-supporting.

Two interesting courses are new. One teaches advanced students the best methods of working up small sketch presentations of projects, and professional methods of carrying them out at full scale for prospective purchasers. The course allows the student to specialize either in illustration or mural decoration, in oil or fresco, and attention is paid to the salable quality of work as is necessary for those who must support themselves.

The other course is patterned somewhat after the "croquis" classes of Paris, and is opened to experienced students and professional artists who are permitted to work from the model in any medium they choose, without criticism. This type of course has proved of great value to commercial artists who find a great deal of practice necessary in painting the figure, but cannot afford the expense of studios and models.

There are always a number of interesting registrations from different parts of the world. A young Finn, graduate of the Helsingfors Academy of Art, has come for postgraduate work. Then there is a farmer from Alberta who, as a member of the Royal Navy, has journeyed many times around the world. At the age of 80 he decided to study art as he had always hoped to do, and came to the institute to join the freshman class. It is an inspiration to see how keen he is on his work, and how youthful is his enthusiasm.

During the summer a decision of the Supreme Court permitted the institute to undertake new construction, and a unit was completed which gives to the School of Industrial Art three large and one small drafting rooms, an office and a faculty room.

CUTS IN WAGES CRITICIZED AT BOSTON DINNER

National Officials Guests of Local Customs Service Association

Opposition to reduction of salaries on account of depression; adoption of the five-day week and possibly a six-hour day; deprecation that fear should deter economic recovery and vigorous objection to possibility of closing the Charlestown Navy Yard, were stressed in the speeches at the banquet tendered Mr. Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Capt. F. X. A. Eble, Commissioner of Customs, by the Boston branch, National Customs Service Association, last evening at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Representative John W. McCormack, member of Congress, told about 400 federal employees and guests at the meeting that "any attempt on the part of Congress to reduce the wage level of federal employees will meet serious opposition and cannot be successful.

"Any such policy if pursued by the Government will do more to disturb existing conditions than that of any other agency," he said. "The early policy and principle of President Hoover that there should be no leveling of the wage scale he has reiterated when every large corporation has used the present temporary depression as an excuse for making wage reductions.

"I do not believe that he will stand for any leveling of wages of employees of the Federal Government. Personally, I will also oppose such action and know that I am speaking for many of my colleagues, both Democratic and Republican. It is the duty of every citizen and every member of Congress to exert every effort to help him. It is true that we have a serious depression but the President is doing everything in his power to show the quickest way to normalcy."

Complete reorganization of the economic system of the country was proposed by Representative Frederick W. Dallinger, member of Congress, who said the first steps were the adoption of the five-day week and, if necessary, even a shorter working day. It is the only way of assuring against the return of periodic depressions such as the present one, in the future, he said.

Captain Eble, deprecating the part played by fear in the present economic situation, said, "No panic, no upheaval, no catastrophe to which the world has been subjected, has ever in all its history been so successfully advertised and brought to the attention of the peoples of the earth as the present depression. For nearly a year, it has been front-page copy for the press of the world. It has been and still is a favorite theme for high-powered editorial writers. It is the burden of the storm of many political spellbinders. From an advertising standpoint it has certainly been a huge success."

Mayor James M. Curley opposed proposed closing of the Navy Yard, and said the most necessary and helpful work now to accomplish is to persuade the Federal Government that the only real way to institute economies is by giving work to more men instead of discharging them.

Mayor Curley referred to the two airplane carriers recently completed for the Government, and said that it had been indicated that their speed was so great as to make them of questionable value in naval maneuvers. He proposed that the Government turn them over to private interests for establishment of passenger and cargo four-day transatlantic service between America and Europe, saving the Government the annual $10,000,000 cost of operation.

HOTEL ASSOCIATION MEETS

BALDWINVILLE, Mass., Oct. 15 (AP)—The annual meeting of the new England Hotel Men's Association was held at Landlord's Inn, Templeton, yesterday. The officers are: Mr. A. Perry Fairfield of Hanover, N. H., president; Mr. George W. Simpson of York, Me., vice-president; Mr. A. D. Converse, Winchendon, treasurer.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Phil Saltman, pianist.
5:15 The Art of Living: talk.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
545: Instrumental group.
6:00 Captain Bailey's Crew.
6:30 "Old Painter": announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks: male quartet.
7:15 Salvation Army program.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 "Cleercoal": popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Valee's Orchestra; Tamara, guest soloist.
9:00 NBC, Arco Dramatic Musicale.
9:30 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: "The Red Circle."
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. E. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ."
11:45 NBC, Cab Calloway and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Michael Gusikoff, violinist; marimba orchestra; "Scrappy" Lambert, tenor; narrator.
5:30 Agricultural markets.
5:40 "Uncle Bill and the Twins."
6:55 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:25 Arch Preserver Program.
6:30 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Nat and Bridget."
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller": sketch.
8:30 "Immigration," John Sanjean.
8:45 NBC, "Sisters of the Skillet."
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Orchestra.
10:00 A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; Madelon de Gist, soprano; Pierre Le Kruen, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:45 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Musical Mirror; Helen Barr, soprano; orchestra.
5:45 Ambassadors Orchestra; Kay Crosby.
6:00 Varieties; tenor; trio; orchestra.
6:15 "Deep Night": sketch.
6:30 "Golden Trail of Melody."
6:45 Close-Friends Club, with "Bob" Emery.
7:00 Temperature; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Tony Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
7:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band.
8:30 Colt time; soprano, soloist; organ and piano.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 Phoenix Melodies: recording.
9:15 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketch.
10:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Philco Dance Orchestra; South Sea Islanders.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.
1:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 CBS, Sweetheart Hour; Ben Alley, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 CBS, Bossert Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith.
6:45 News and weather.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; orchestra.
7:15 Limerick programs.
7:30 George Mahoney, one-man band.
7:30 Perley Stevens and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Front Page Headliners."
8:30 Hasting's Irish Minstrels.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
9:15 News flashes.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 CBS, "The Man in the Front Row"; Victor Young's Trumpeters.
10:30 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
10:45 CBS, Capitivators Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:15 News flashes.
11:30 CBS, Radio Round-Up.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—"Etchings in Music"; trio.
5:30 Fisherman's program.
5:45 Jack Grentville, crooner.
6:00 "Twilight Tunes"; trio.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Wright Band.
8:50 Evening Musicale; soloist.
7:15 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout news.;
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Betty Crocker.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—News; stocks; produce.
12:46 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:30 p. m.—Luttringer Company.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Beautiful Thoughts."
10:00 a. m.—NBC, Ray Perkins, monologist.
10:15 a. m.—Fuji Serenaders.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Midday Musicale.
1:45 p. m.—State House talk; news.
2:30 p. m.—Harlem Dandies Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Mormon Tabernacle.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Syncopators Orchestra.
4:45 p. m.—Twilight Melodies.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia artist recital.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Huston Ray and his orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Edna Wallace Hopper.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Yorktown Sesquicentennial Colonial Pageant.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
[illegible] p. m.—CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.
10:45 a. m.—CBS, Don and Betty.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Le Paradis Band.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Advertising Club luncheon.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news flashes
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

New Wage Board Law Is Advocated

Formation of a new minimum wage commission, to function under a more efficient system than that now in vogue in Massachusetts, was urged by speakers before the special recess committee of the Legislature investigating the minimum wage law, Tuesday.

Members of the wage commission were criticized for alleged inefficiency in checking deplorable wage conditions. In this connection, it was declared that Harvard University, which had apparently violated the decrees of the commission for at least nine years in its employment of scrub women, had escaped publication of its name in newspapers as provided for by law.

Under the laws of the Commonwealth, the Minimum Wage Commission's only weapon against firms charged with violating the decrees of the commission is the right to publish their names in newspapers. While this was said to have had a deterring effect on organizations, there is no legal way by which the commission can force concerns to raise wages, it was explained by State officials.

Commenting on this practice, Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries, pointed out that the law was not now mandatory on the part of newspapers to publish names, although it was originally meant to be.

In 1924, Miss Johnson said, a Boston newspaper challenged the constitutionality of the law and its claim was upheld by the State Supreme Court. A similar law in effect in the District of Columbia, it was said, has been upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

TECH LENDS $224,000 TO 626 STUDENTS

As a part of its plan to help students, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has granted loans to 626 students to the amount of $224,000, according to Dr. Carl T. Compton, president. This financing is accomplished through the Technology Loan Fund of $4,200,000, established last year as an experiment in financing the education of worthy students.

In addition to the grants from the loan fund, Dr. Compton said the institute has made scholarship grants of $84,000 to 360 undergraduate students while $68,000 was given to assist graduate students.

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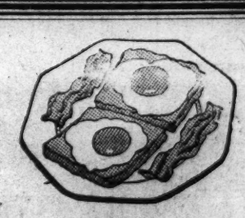

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Philip of the Gordon Clan

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

In Four Parts
Part II

IF PHILIP had hoped that his cousin would be delighted at the success of his stunt, and that the evening's entertainment would be a bond between them, he was somewhat disappointed, for Tom's remarks on the evening's entertainment decidedly lacked enthusiasm. "Your magic was fine, Philip," was his polite comment. "Where did you learn it?"

"Oh, Aunt Agatha gave me some equipment once when she was going to entertain her piano class at the house. She thought it would be interesting for them if I did a magician act. And I got interested and picked up more equipment from time to time."

So that explained it, thought Tom. Philip spent his spare time learning how to entertain a piano class, when any regular fellow would be out on a football field or tennis court or in a gym.

Chester, however, was very much interested in Philip's magic, and spent considerable time in his cousin's room, practicing tricks under Philip's direction, time which Tom felt could be spent to much better advantage on the playground. Mrs. Gordon, however, was pleased to see the friendship which was springing up between quiet Philip and her rough-and-ready young Chester. "I wish he and Tom would be real friends, too," she thought. "It would be good for both of them."

At school, too, Philip began to notice a new friendliness among his classmates.

"He's not a bad fellow," Jim Hutchins remarked to Ross Macrae. "And he's seemed lots more at home since he did that stunt the other night."

The Burke Club

"I like him," said Ross frankly. "Say," he added, changing the subject abruptly, "You got a bid to join Burke Club, didn't you, Jim?"

Jim nodded, trying not to show too much elation. To be asked to join Burke Club was a coveted honor, for only boys who were considered outstanding in leadership, scholarship, and all-round service to the school, were invited to become members.

"So did I," said Ross, and held out his hand for a friendly shake.

"Did Tom Gordon, do you know?" asked Jim, with some hesitation.

"Don't believe so, nor Dick Howe, either," returned Ross. "They aren't much interested in anything but athletics, and they don't do a bit more studying than they have to do to keep on the teams."

"I don't suppose Philip will be asked, either. He's one-sided the other way around. A fine student, but not much interested in outside activities."

Philip was interested in the various comments he heard made on Burke Club and ventured to ask his cousin about it.

"It's nothing but a bunch of grinds," was the scornful reply. "Go in for debating and writing and all that stuff." But Tom was more disappointed at not being invited to join than he would dream of allowing anyone to suspect.

As the weather grew cold, he and Dick moved the basketball equipment into the basement. Philip sometimes watched them practice, and once when he complimented his cousin on an especially difficult throw, Tom, pleased at the spontaneous praise, said gruffly, "Want to try it yourself?"

Philip flushed uncomfortably. He would only make himself ridiculous, he feared, in the eyes of these experts, and still he didn't like to refuse the friendly offer. His first throw fell wide of the basket, but he followed Tom's suggestions carefully, and as he was accustomed to using his eyes and hands together he had a certain precision of movement which stood him in good stead now, and at last he made a basket.

"Not bad!" said Tom approvingly.

"Tell you what," said Philip, surprised to discover that basketball really was fun. "I'll throw the ball to you from over there, and then if Dick plays guard, you can get some good practice."

All this was very new to Philip, and he did not speedily become expert, but he tried so hard that he went up considerably in his cousin's opinion. "Of course Philip isn't our sort," said Tom to Dick, "but at least he's beginning to take some interest in the things that count."

As a matter of fact, Philip was interested in a number of things. Life in a small high school was very new to him, and though he felt somewhat strange, he liked to watch the lively activities that went on about him. "Everybody seems to have his own definite place," he thought, as he watched the students hurrying through the halls after school, each one intent on getting to some club or some practice. "There ought to be something here for me to do, too."

"Don't forget there's a Junior class meeting after school," said Ross, as he passed Philip in the hall one afternoon, and Philip's quick nod showed his pleasure at the friendly reminder.

"This is a specially important meeting," began Ross, when the Juniors had assembled. "You know, the Senior class has done a good many worth-while things for the school. For one thing, they've bought a lot of stage scenery that will be useful for years to come, and they've rigged up a good lighting outfit for plays. Those are just some of the things they have done. And it's about time to begin to think of something the Juniors can do for the school, too. Has anyone any ideas?"

Tom was on his feet in a moment. "What this school needs is an electric scoreboard," he said.

"Wouldn't it be better," Jim was speaking now, "if we could think of something that would be of more general use to the school?"

There was murmured approval of this idea, but no one seemed to have anything definite to offer.

"Well," said Ross finally, "since the Junior class doesn't seem to be overflowing with ideas today, does anyone care to make a motion that we think the matter over and try to have something worth while to offer at the next meeting?"

Tom was thoroughly disgusted with the Junior class. "If there's one thing the school needs more than anything else, it's an electric scoreboard," he complained at dinner that evening. "And there's plenty of other equipment we need in the gym, too."

"Tom," Mrs. Gordon shook her head at him, smiling a little. "You think of everything in terms of athletics, don't you? I'm afraid you're a little one-sided."

"It's the other fellows that are one-sided," said Tom, "with their Burke Club and their debating and all that. Why, every fellow in Hudson High ought to be on some team—basketball or track or something." And he glared at his cousin defiantly, as if daring him to contradict this statement.

"You ought to have some ideas, Phil," said Chester, who had grown very fond of his quiet cousin and had great respect for his ability. Philip's eyes were thoughtful. "I've been trying to hit on something," he said.

Tom nodded carelessly. Of course it wouldn't do any harm for Philip to try to think of something, but no one could expect him to think of anything worth while. "Well," he said, jerking on his coat, "I'm not going to bother any more about it. I gave them one good idea, and they didn't care for it. I'm going skating."

"Oh, are you, Tom?" Mrs. Gordon looked at him a bit anxiously. "The river's never very safe, and it's hardly had time to get thoroughly frozen during this short cold spell, do you think?"

"Oh, I think so," said Tom easily. "If I don't go now, I don't know when I'll have another chance. This river of ours is so unreliable. Quite a few fellows were skating this afternoon, so the ice must be safe, and the full moon makes everything bright as day. But by tomorrow there may be a thaw and then there won't be a bit of skating. I know the safe places. I'll be careful, Mother," and he swung off, his skates under his arm.

"I wish we had a lake so that we could skate all winter as they do over at Clear Lake," said Molly wistfully. "I so like to skate, and you never can depend on our river for much good skating. Mother, couldn't I go with Tom?"

"Why, he goes so fast, you couldn't keep up with him," said Mrs. Gordon doubtfully, sorry to disappoint the eager little questioner. "I'm afraid he wouldn't want to be bothered."

Eager Molly

"Couldn't I run after him and see?" pleaded Molly, hurrying to look for her skates. "You know I wanted to go this afternoon and you didn't like to let me go alone, and now that Tom would be there to look after me, it would be safe."

"All right, then, run along for a little while, but don't go far, either of you," said Mrs. Gordon, who so thoroughly enjoyed outdoor sports herself that she found it hard to deny such a request as Molly's. "Do you skate, Philip?" she asked, as Molly flew off.

Philip nodded. As a matter of fact, skating was the one sport in which he really excelled, and he had been disappointed that Hudson offered so little opportunity. "I believe I'll go out for a little while tonight," he said.

He was somewhat uneasy about his little cousin. The ice, he knew, was far from safe. Tom would know the best places to skate, of course, but little Molly might not. Philip felt that he would like to keep her in sight. Then, too, it had occurred to him that perhaps as he flew along in the keen air out on the quiet river, he might think of some plan that would be just right for the Junior Class.

"It's queer, though," he thought, as he walked swiftly along, "the school seems to be sort of divided into two groups, those interested in athletics and those interested in the other sort of thing—scholarship and debating and dramatics and all that. And each group thinks that its own activities are the only worth-while ones and seems to look down on the doings of the other group. I always used to think, myself, that scholarship and that sort of thing was all that really counted, but since I've been living here in the 'Gordon clan,' I've begun to see that the other things count, too. Now if I could just think of some plan that would somehow unite the two groups—"

Then his attention swerved as he heard Molly calling, "Tom! Tom! Wait for me!"

And Tom's voice floated back impatiently, "Wait for you nothing! I want to skate! You run back home, Molly. The river isn't safe for you."

"But Mother said I could go with you," said Molly, ready to cry with disappointment.

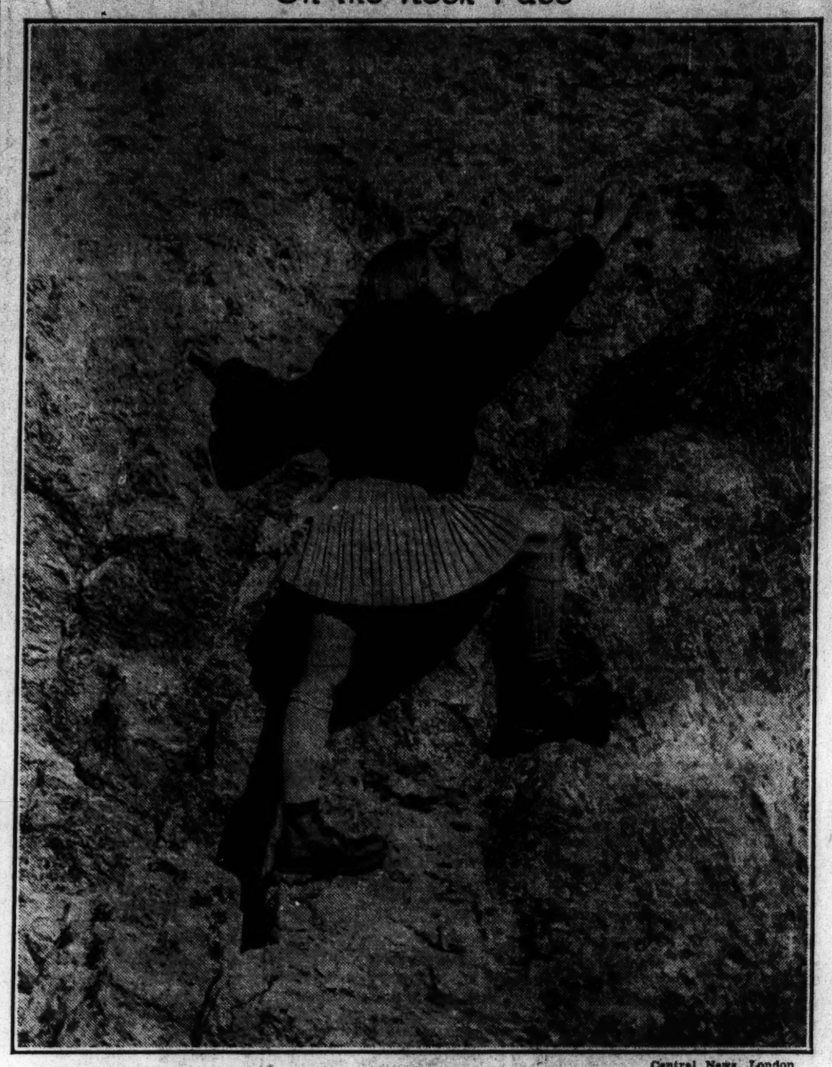
"Now you run home like a good girl tonight, and I'll teach you some fancy steps tomorrow. I want to practice for speed tonight." And Tom set off at a great rate.

But Molly had started out to skate, and she had no intention of going home without fulfilling her purpose. Her cousin, as he swung down the river bank, could not know that she was saying to herself, "I'll go a little way, anyhow. Mother wouldn't mind that, if I keep Tom in sight and skate close to the shore."

Tom was far down the river by the time Philip was ready to start. Molly, anxious to keep her brother in sight, was skating farther out than she had intended. "I'd better try to catch up with that young lady," murmured Philip, but as he took his first strokes he saw Molly suddenly throw up her hands and disappear beneath the ice.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

On the Rock Face



Central News, London

Pamela Wilkinson of Golders Green, London, Who Is Only 11 Years and 4 Months Old, Has Just Climbed Mont Blanc, Which Is 15,780 Feet in Height, and Thus Beaten the Record Previously Held by Charlet Stratton, the Son of the Chamonix Guide, Who Climbed Mont Blanc at the Age of 11 Years and 6 Months in 1889. Pamela Is Here Seen Making the Ascent.

Eleven-Year-Old Girl Climbs Mont Blanc

THE flash of a bright red sweater, two long legs disappearing rapidly down the garden path as I approached—this was the first glimpse I had of Pamela Wilkinson, the 11-year-old girl who recently climbed Mont Blanc. She is the youngest, boy or girl, on record to have performed this feat.

Pamela has always loved walking and climbing, and after a summer holiday at Chamounix she was promised that, if all was favorable, she might attempt the climb the following year. Accordingly, this summer Pamela was quite ready to start off at once and climb to the top of Mont Blanc, but there is a great deal more than that in mountain climbing. A friend, who is a keen mountaineer, took charge of Pamela, for you see Alpine climbing is a serious business, and like all things worth while a certain amount of training and understanding is necessary.

Daily Tests

Pamela then was put into training as a mountaineer. This meant daily tests of climbing and walking on almost perpendicular rocks in the neighborhood of Chamounix. Gradually these tests were increased in difficulty and endurance until at the end of a month Pamela was pronounced ready for the climb.

Getting to the Grands Mulets Pamela described as the greatest fun she had had in her life. The party took their kit and bedding with them and a tent, carried by their two guides, intending to sleep out on the snow.

"I wore about a million pullovers, it was so cold," laughed Pamela.

The party had decided to camp out on the snow instead of sleeping in the hut at the Grands Mulets, but owing to unfavorable weather, they had to spend two nights before they could make the ascent. And, Pamela explained, the snow became so "bumpy" she was very glad the second night to abandon the tent and sleep in the hut.

A Glorious Morning

Patiently they waited, and on the third day the weather was glorious. At 3:30 in the morning Pamela made ready to start. It so happened that at the last moment her friend was unable to continue the ascent to the summit of Mont Blanc, so that Pamela, with the help of two guides, actually did the climb alone. You can imagine what it meant to this little English girl. The wonder of those hours mounting and mounting, until at last she saw the sun rise over Mont Blanc, and knew that she had reached the highest peak in the Alps, 15,781 feet above sea level. The guides carried food and they rested on the way, but Pamela did not eat much.

"I was too excited to eat," she explained, "I just watched the guides eat!"

It is reckoned to be an eight-hour climb, but Pamela and her escort did it in six hours and a quarter. So eager was the girl that the guides found it difficult to keep her in check. She was like a dog straining on the leash.

The records at Chamounix show that other children have climbed round and about in the neighborhood, and a boy of 11, in 1889, climbed to the top of Mont Blanc. But Pamela Wilkinson has the honor of being the youngest climber and the first girl actually to reach the summit.

When asked what struck her most during the adventure, Pamela promptly replied, "The cold!" But there was a little smile in her eyes, and I expect that inwardly she was thinking that there were many other things about her wonderful and enthralling experience which could not so easily be put into words.

M. F.

Share Your Hobbies

Lancashire Boy's Homemade Looms

JOHN TYLDESLEY, an English boy of 17, who lives in Lancashire, is a weaver by trade, but, besides being skilled with his hands, he possesses the gift of imagination.

One day, while watching the women in the mill knitting dishcloths, the idea came to him to make a loom of his own at home on which he could weave these cloths. He obtained some old boxes and immediately set to work. It took him about three months to complete the machine, working every night, and sometimes spending the whole of his week-ends at it.

Before this John had tried his hand at making small looms, loom-making having been his hobby ever since he left school. His first effort was a machine only six inches long, but this was soon broken up in order to make another, which in turn gave place to a third, and then a fourth in the effort to reach perfection.

John's cotton loom is run by a small dynamo, and is 1 foot 9 inches long and 2 feet high. With it he makes dishcloths, and weaves hand and roller towels. His silk loom, which measures 1 foot 6 inches by 10 inches, is operated by hand, and weaves silk scarves. John has also just completed a circular box loom, 3 feet 6 inches high and 2 feet long, on which he can weave colored fancies.

John's hobby has turned out to be a source of income, for he now has a good sale for the material he makes; in fact, he finds he cannot make the goods fast enough to keep up with the demand.

The Adventures of Waddles

AT OUR DUCK SERIES, JUST NOW PASSED, I MADE A RECORD THAT MAY LAST.
I WALKED NO BATTERS AND HIT NONE; MY WILD PITCH DID NOT SCORE A RUN.
I REALLY TWIRLED NINE INNINGS THROUGH. PINCH HITTERS? YES, I FANNED A FEW.
AND SHOUT THIS NEWS FROM PLACE TO PLACE I DID NOT STEAL A SINGLE BASE
DRAKEVILLE CLUB HOUSE

A Wet Puzzle

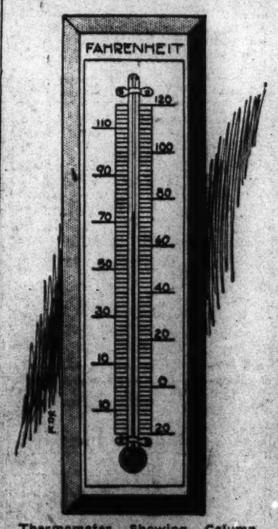
Water or moisture appears in various forms depending upon the condition of the atmosphere. Hidden in each of the following sentences is the name of some such form of water:

1. Hush, Alec, loud speaking is not allowed in the library.
2. He asked if rostrums were platforms for public speaking.
3. The drainage runs this way.
4. Ha! ha! I like a good joke.
5. Kiss now and make up.
6. A wide walk ran through the yard.
7. Salem is the town you have in mind.

Quicksilver Is Not Silver

Quicksilver is not a form or kind of silver, as its name might seem to indicate, although it has somewhat the same grayish appearance. Quicksilver is a separate element and was discovered more than 2000 years ago.

Quicksilver is a metal, but it differs from all other metals in one particular—it is liquid and flows freely at all ordinary temperatures, whereas the other metals remain in solid form unless they are melted by being made very, very hot.



Thermometer, Showing Column of Quicksilver.

We are all familiar with the expression, "As heavy as lead," but quicksilver is about a quarter again as heavy as lead! In fact, such weighty metals as iron, copper and lead will float if dropped into a container filled with this unique liquid.

In spite of its fluid properties, quicksilver will not wet paper, as water will. The reason for this lies in the fact that the atoms of quicksilver have a much greater attraction for each other than they have for the surface of the paper, so they keep to themselves.

This lively metal flows so quickly that it almost seems to move of itself and it is this property which gave it the name "quicksilver." The word "quick" used to mean "alive" and quicksilver really means live silver.

The chemist's name for quicksilver is "mercury." You are probably most familiar with its use in connection with thermometers and barometers.

Mercury (or quicksilver) remains liquid at all temperatures within the range of ordinary experience. When heated, mercury expands very uniformly, and its high and regular expansion, together with the unusually wide range of temperature over which it is liquid, render it especially valuable for use in thermometers.

There are two principal scales used in the measurement of temperature by thermometers: (1) the centigrade and (2) the Fahrenheit. Under the centigrade (or "hundred degree") system the freezing point is called "zero" or 0°, and the boiling point is 100°. Centigrade thermometers are commonly used in France and, for scientific work, in nearly every country. Under the Fahrenheit plan the freezing point is 32° and the boiling point is 212°. Thermometers graduated according to the Fahrenheit system are more commonly used than centigrade for general purposes in the United States and in England.

How a Native Named a Township

There is a small township named Cala near Tete in Nyasaland, East Africa. The meaning of Cala is "I don't know." When in early days a missionary pointed out the town to a native and asked its name, the native replied, "Cala." Down it went on the map, and they have called it that ever since!

Mail Bag

Plymouth, Michigan

Dear Editor:

Marjorie Jane W. of Winnetka, Illinois, has in the Monitor of Oct. 5 given a very interesting account of her visit to the lotus beds at Grass Lake, north of Chicago. However, I should like to make one correction. She states that there are only two other places in the world where you can see these—in Egypt and in China. If Marjorie were to visit the Monroe Marshes near Monroe, Michigan, and near Lake Erie, she would see lotus beds as beautiful as the ones at Grass Lake.

We too wonder how the seeds or bulbs come to be so far from their native land. (Mrs.) Sophia L.

[Those who read Marjorie's letter will be interested to hear that there are other lotus beds in the United States besides those at Grass Lake.—Ed.]

Middletown, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

Please accept my sincere gratitude for the pen pals gained through the Mail Bag. However, I still have plenty of time for more pals. I am a high school senior, almost 18 years of age, a European by birth.

One of my hobbies is collecting old, odd, historic post cards and snapshots. I've a collection of snapshots taken in China, a group of 50 French cards, and cards from little nooks and corners all over the world. I also like and enjoy old books. One of mine is an old English reader used in school containing the famous "Promiscuous Pieces." On the first page is this inscription: "Haverhill Edition Printed and Published by P. W. Green and Sold by him at the Patriot office Book Store. Ten roads west of the bridge. 1820." I've other books even older.

I'd like to receive letters from college and high school students all over the world. Tell me about your hobbies; I'll tell you about mine. I'll answer all letters I receive.

Vincent F.

Grahamstown, Cape Province, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag and I want to know if you will include me among your Mail Baggers. I have only just started taking The Christian Science Monitor—in fact only last week—and I find it very interesting indeed. There is a corner in it for every member of the family.

I am living in Grahamstown, which is the capital of the eastern province. It was founded about 1820 and is one of the most historical places in the Union. There are many interesting spots around Grahamstown, such as the old towers and signaling hills from which messages were transmitted either by flags or fires to the next nearest tower to give warning of danger of attack from hostile natives. Most of these towers are now in ruins but make most interesting picnic spots.

Grahamstown is also one of South Africa's centers of learning because of the number of schools, colleges and universities which we have here. And, because of the number of churches in Grahamstown, it has earned the name of "The City of Saints."

What I want to ask you is whether you know of anyone between the ages of 15-17 who would like to correspond with me. I promise to answer all letters. I am interested in almost every subject and hobby, having dabbled in many things in my spare time. I should especially like correspondents from Canada and the continent of Europe, though any other letters will be welcomed.

Eugenia W.

[Your letter will find you correspondents, Eugenia.—Ed.]

London, England

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag has always been a source of much pleasure to me, yet this is the first time I have written.

I am in business in London and have grown to love this city, although I miss the sea sometimes, having been brought up near it.

For just three weeks London's principal buildings, such as Buckingham Palace and Somerset House, Tower Bridge, Big Ben, etc. (those of you who have visited this city will remember these, and many who haven't no doubt know of them by name) have been brilliantly illuminated in honor of Michael Faraday, the father of electrical industry, to celebrate his centenary. It gave a very different air to London at night and was very beautiful.

I belong to a Monitor reading group formed quite recently, and this has increased my interest in many pages of our paper and the affairs of other countries.

Will someone from anywhere please write to me? I am one of the over 20's, am especially interested in foreign countries and very fond of reading.

My best wishes to all other Mail Baggers and many thanks for your lovely letters. Lilian I. J.

Gary, Indiana

Dear Editor:

Again I am writing to the Mail Bag. I have collected a number of lovely correspondents from this wonderful column already, but I would like still more. This time I'm sending out an S O S for French correspondents. My friend and I, juniors in high school and 15 years old, are starting a French course, and should like very much to have friends in France to whom we could write. Of course, for a while yet, it would be necessary for them to be able to understand some English, too.

Regular readers of the Monitor probably noticed the article about our city of Gary in the June 4 issue. But we should be glad to tell you more about the Sand Dunes and our school system. Being but a few miles from Chicago, we are able to watch the World's Fair buildings develop. There are also innumerable other subjects about which we could tell you. We are interested in music and should be glad to exchange postcards and pictures. So come on, you French girls, don't be bashful; we couldn't receive too many answers. Katherine E. C.

Oak Park, Illinois

Dear Editor:

This is not the first time I have sat down to write you, but it seems that every time something sidetracks me.

We live in Oak Park, a village about eight miles west of the loop in Chicago. It is a clean and pretty village of about 60,000 people, or over. Transportation to the city is quite easy and inexpensive, so we in the suburbs can enjoy the lake and the fine institutions located along the lake front.

I am 16 years old, and am going to the Oak Park and River Forest Township High School. This school has won a good deal of interest from all parts of the United States. I am a junior, and the years seem to be racing by too fast for me to get in all I want to. It seems such a little while since I first started. I am, at present, interested in swimming, hockey, French, and Girl Scouting. I am interested in collecting postmarks, too, but have only just started. I am not particular about where my "corries" live, except that I understand only English and French.

I have always gone to a Christian Science Sunday School—for eight years to the one here in Oak Park. The Monitor has always come to our house as long as I can remember.

One of my biggest interests is writing stories. I think the English courses at our high school are very good, and I like reading Monitor stories. They give me good ideas, and they are so interesting, too!

Here's hoping I gain a brand new correspondent, Pauline H.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Lieselotte D. (13), Wandsbek bei Hamburg, Germany.—Correspond in German or English.

Joanna E. (13), Lincoln, Neb.

Helen H. (15), Brattleboro, Vt.—Interested in music, French, nature study and stamps.

Betty L. (16), McKeesport, Pa.—Interested in music, art, reading and outdoor sports.

Barbara A. (16), Lincoln, Neb. (If you will send in your letters stamped and partially addressed, we shall be glad to forward them, Barbara.)

Margaret T. (17), Indianapolis, Ind.—Especially from foreign lands. Exchange stamps

Dolly C. (17), Janesville, Wis.

Lois B. (19), Northfield, Minn.

From Boys

Melvin M. (15), Bedford, Mass.—Especially from France or French colonial possessions. Interested in French customs, dress, coins and stamps.

Cecil G. (16), Columbus, Ohio.—Especially from Spain, Philippine Islands and western states.

Over 20

Vesta R., Bentley, Iowa—Especially from artists.

Edna C., New York, N. Y.

Mildred S., Rockford, Ill.—Interested in literature, music, theater, tennis and golf.

James H. K., McMinnville, Ore.—Interested in literature, travel, sports and stamp collecting.

Harold D., Chicago, Ill.

Herbert B., Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in stamp collecting.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

THE PARADE OF THE MANIKINS

OPENING day in the *grand salon* of one of the fashionable Parisian dressmaking shops. Dazzling lights, gorgeous draperies, gilded chairs, flashing jewels. . . . Behind the miniature stage a bevy of beautiful manikins—in velvet, satin, chiffon and lace. The curtains part. One by one they emerge, pirouette, descend the steps—and before you sweeps a magnificent array of the latest fashions!

Perhaps it has never been your good fortune to witness one of these affairs. But the imaginative mind need not go to such distant places to learn what is new and charming in the world of personal adornment . . . or what is useful and modern for the home . . . or tasty and wholesome for the table.

Let the day's advertisements pass in review! For in word and picture they, like manikins, display before you the latest and best things from the realm of merchandise.

Studying the advertisements is not only very interesting, but it enables you to shop with greater assurance of getting exactly what you want—and the greatest value for your money!

Read the advertisements. They are fascinating and useful news!

THE HOME FORUM

Book-Folk Abroad

PERHAPS I should not tell the secrets of my friends, the book-folk. Possibly I should not breathe it even in the privacy of print, but it seems to me that it should be known that, after all, there are some things going on in the world of books of which even the sharpest readers are unaware.

I know it to be true that, when a book is read and the covers are closed for the last time, the book-people do not stay inside, complacently waiting for the next reader to come along. No, truly they do not. They go walking about exactly as do you and I. And I have been told that nobody realizes their existence, that book-people are only our friends and neighbors because somebody with a ready pen has captured them; while the truth of the matter is that, at any moment, our prosaic friends and neighbors may with the aid of that same ready pen be transformed into book-people.

Almost every morning, on my way to the Esplanade, I meet Christopher Robin. He is not the Christopher Robin of *"Now We Are Six,"* who by this time is probably eight, if the truth were known. He is not the Christopher Robin who says,

"Now I am six, I am clever as clever.
I think I'll stay six forever and ever."

He is a shy expectant boy of about four, and he often goes "Hoppity, hoppity hop," because he's so happy he really can't help it. He does not know he is Christopher Robin, because one day I called him by that name and he looked at me for a long minute and made his mouth into a question, and then said: "My name's John."

Since then we have become good friends. He likes my dog and I tell him stories of when-I-was-a-little-boy (or a-little-girl). But he never mentions his real name, so I assume he thinks he is just "John."

But I am none the less certain that he is Mr. A. A. Milne's Christopher Robin, and that the bear who always goes with him on his walks is Winnie-the-Pooh.

One day this so-called John told me that his bear's name was "Jim"; but I winked at Pooh, and Pooh winked back at me, and we let it go at that. For Pooh knows that I know about Christopher Robin.

What does it matter if Mr. A. A. Milne's son, who likes to call himself "Billy Moon," has taken it into his head to grow up and so is no longer "very young"? There will be Christopher Robins as long as there are people who read the Christopher Robin books; and, as long as there are Christopher Robins, there will be the possibility of meeting one of them on any fine day anywhere.

* * *

I remember one morning when I stood watching the early mists clear away from that strange golden-gray sheet that is Boston harbor. At first I thought I was alone, but I suddenly realized that by my side was standing a tall splendid youth with wide dreamful eyes. For some time I could not recall where I had seen him before. We spoke of lands on the other side of that horizon, where misty gray ships were slipping, hull first, out of our sight. An airship skimmed in the low sky, its wings gilded by the sun which shot a glint of gold through the clouds.

He raised his eyes and I saw the thought in them before he put it into words.

"I want to fly," said he, almost to himself. "I want to fly." And then with youthful vigor he added in a breath: "And I shall—some day."

I knew he would fly and I said so, for now I remembered where I had seen him before. "Of course you will fly," I assured him, "and sail in ships and travel over high mountains. All Christophers have adventures," I said.

I spoke his name easily, and he seemed surprised.

"Your name is Christopher?" I half questioned.

"Yes, it is,—Christopher Brown," said he.

Then I told him that I had thought him quite like the youthful Christopher Columbus of my school books. He laughed a wholesome, pleasant laugh, and I liked him even more.

He said he could only hope that some day he would sail over every one of the Seven Seas. I assured him that with so great an urge and with such dreams, he would surely make golden adventure out of the drabbest practicability.

* * *

After Christopher Columbus came the sprightly Mr. Micawber.

One sunny morning I opened my door in answer to a polite rapping and there he stood before me—Mr. Micawber and none other. He wanted me to buy a book; in fact, he wanted me to buy a whole row of books; and beautiful books they were, with red or blue leather covers, trimmed with gold and illustrated in brilliant colors.

I remember Mr. Micawber told me something of their contents, as he elegantly pointed out their beauties with a forefinger which protruded from his tight black gloves. For a ridiculously small sum, all these beauties would be mine. But I must sign today, because after today the books would cost more, much more, perhaps two or three times more. Unfortunately, I was not in need of any more books that day and so, with optimistic dignity, Mr. Micawber went his way. Immediately I went to my shelf of Dickens and there he was, exactly as he had come from the hand of the artist Cruikshank, gloves with fingers protruding, trouser legs ridiculously snug, top coat tight as a pod, hat at a fetching angle, all carried off with an air of ludicrous affability and exaggerated formality.

* * *

I often ride to town on a subway train whose conductor is a modern Diogenes. He has deep searching eyes, overhanging brows, and an air of looking continually for an honest man. As the nickels and dimes jingle into the neat little glass-sided money-box, he searches each face, hopefully. There is no doubt that honest men often pass this conductor's station of duty, but I think the searching is a game. And indeed the similarity between Diogenes and the subway conductor does not cease here. For I have no doubt that many an honest man passed the threshold of the barrel which served as a home for the despairing Diogenes.

I remember a picture of Diogenes which used to hang over the bookcase in my grandfather's library. His were the same deep, searching eyes beneath the same scowling brows. There was a look of perplexity on the face of a man who stood before him and I fancy he was feeling a little as I felt when, one day, I unthinkingly dropped a penny in the money-box instead of a ten-cent piece. The scorn of Diogenes was hot on my cheek as I fumbled for the other nine cents, and I could not help smiling as I thought that, of all the subway conductors, I should have chosen to make this mistake in the presence of Diogenes.

But the cold disapproval of Diogenes does not disturb me, for Christopher Robin still likes to greet me, as he goes hippity hop with Winnie-the-Pooh under his arm. Almost any day now I may hear that my Christopher Brown is off on his wonderful adventures. Or I may buy a book from the optimistic Mr. Micawber. Or I may find that I myself am a book-person and that other people are playing the same game that I am.

E. G.

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"The Rowndeness of the Gret Ayr"

How often in imagination we have followed the flight of the swallows, after the grape-hued glooms and golden mists of September have gathered the blue wings on fence and wire for the last time. Season by season we watch them coming in, now on the southward hurrying wind, now on the rains coming early out of the north, now on the still dreaming tides of air that hold no hint of autumn save, perhaps, a caressing languor that lies strangely over the Cotswold uplands all in green and gray. In a day, in an hour, a myriad bird voices make a low continuous din about lichened barns and remembered eaves. New wings continually come in, new voices swell the lovely chorus. Scouts go out—shimmering blue, and arrow-swift, clean-cut under the wide sky—reports come in. Until the edge of dark we watch them, we who are already counting the days until they will wheel once more about our springtime thatch and dip, like a lightning flash, to the lane-side pools. Sometimes we ponder them through slumbrous honey-colored days, busy with false starts and breathless returns, as if the mysterious call that urged them to the south waxed faint among the cottage gardens, brimming over with late roses and sweet with breath of mignonette, murmurous with contented bees. Sometimes we wake in that still cold hour when the dawn wind stirs soundlessly among the grasses, to hear in the moment of waking a high thin elfin cry, stirred and shaken and far off, and know that the slim wings are away until another year.

Often we follow them, in a measure—now in a moment of thought, now through a paragraph in a paper, now in a letter from further south. Today, half a world has not only followed them in their flight, but has put them upon their way. Headlines in a London newspaper run thus:

THE STRANDED SWALLOWS
27,000 sent South
TAKEN BY AIR ACROSS THE ALPS

Is it not a lovely thing that the wings which have borne us up and along the pathless ways of air have served at last to succor bewildered birds? It is like a blessing on all aircraft; a service rendered, wherein the servers stand in holy places; an earnest that the word of nation to nation shall be peace. Never had airship carried a sweeter freight, and from countless hearts the world over the cry of love goes out: "God speed her journeying." Beyond the Alps, under a kindlier sun, the feathered wings take the way of the wind again; and our later stranger pinions turn back upon Vienna to wait for the word from that latest and tenderest of all bird sanctuaries that shall set them again toward the mountains, cargoed with a myriad free wings, folded for an instant to unfold again within the safe shadow of "the Great Hills of His Love."

We recall the Chaucerian Boethius, who spoke of no wings of earth, and linger pleasantly upon the old comfortable words: "I have for sothe swifte fetheres that surmounten the heighte of the hevene. Whanne the swifte thoght hath clothid itself in the fetheres it . . . surmounteth the rowndenesse of the gret ayr . . . and seth the clowdes byhynde his bak."

D. T.

Rembrandt Paints Himself

In the bare room where he kept his colours, canvases, and palettes, there hung on the wall an old fragment of looking-glass, shapeless, tarnished, one corner very likely broken off—Rembrandt's first mirror. For best of all, he liked to paint himself. Why copy the trees and the rivers? Was there anything mysterious about them, that he should reveal their secrets? . . .

Rembrandt etched and painted himself a dozen times. Never was there a man who could differ so much in looks; often the pictures bear no resemblance at all to one another. Before the old glass he captured every passing mood—in wrinkles, shadows, gestures, attitude, expression. Now he looks festive, now dignified; masterful and cynical, grieving and darkly brooding—but never as if acting, always sincere as one susceptible of, submissive to, every agitation of the soul.

But what about this element in which the whole is bathed? How does one render light? If you shed it all upon the head, the effect is as obvious and simple as the landscape outside. If only you always had something around you like that flickering light in the tremulous mill yonder! Would a candle do? See how the head in the glass suddenly arises out of the shadow, though still in semiobscurity! But no—the pallor of those cheeks can't throw back the light. . . .

Didn't Lievens bring a steel neckpiece the other day, that they dress up the models in? There it is, and see how it captures every atom of light in the shed—first sucking it in, then throwing it back.

Rembrandt tries on the bit of armour, and for the first time sees how clothes can make the man. He smiles, sticks in a morsel of lace that his mother has lent him from her treasure-box, combs his untidy hair into love-locks, and forcibly compresses his thick lips. Isn't that something like a young nobleman? How quickly one can change! Has a man any idea of all that is hidden inside him? Next he borrows a chain, and puts it on a cloak that he flings round his shoulders—over that an embroidered neckcloth with lines of gold, and a violet cap with a feather in it for his head. He gives a finishing touch to his hair—and there he is, a grand gentleman; but close by the miller's son is grinning; and both are his very self.—EMIL LUDWIG, in "Three Titans."

An Autumn Morning

The gossamer on the grass at dawn
Is silvery these autumn days,
When the bright morning star has gone
And mists are on the mountain ways;
I see upon the level pond
Keen glints like living diamond.

Dusk still is in the hemlock boughs
Although the birches lift their gold;
The lonely lowing of the cows
Drifts downward from the distant fold;
The clarion crowing of the cock
Is punctual as is the clock.

There is a clattering of cans,
The milkman's rude and raucous shout,
One of the rustic Calibans
In open-throated roundabout;
He squints and eyes the weather-vane,
And growls—"I think it's going to rain!"

The day expands. Let come what will
There's in the air a tonic taste.
If I go out and climb a hill
I shall behold a wonder-waste
Of color sweeping free and far
To where serene horizons are.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Old Well at Winchester, England. From an Etching by Carlos Chipman Lacy

REPETITION, a fundamental cause for pleasure in æsthetics, contains within itself displeasing possibilities. Only when subtle variations are introduced is the charm of repetition able to escape the blight of monotony. In the opening scene of Shakespeare's *"Twelfth Night,"* the Duke says to his musicians:

That strain again! It had a dying fall;
O, it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odour! Enough; no more:
'Tis not so sweet now as it was before.

The poet, we have always felt, has here touched on musical criticism. A conscious effort to repeat the desired phrase is apt to result in a dry echo of the cadence that originally had freshness of thought and feeling behind it. When Casals plays a Brahms waltz on his 'cello, the repeated measures take on a delicate variety of tonal color that gives a shimmer of new appeal to the thrice familiar melody.

This use of variation within repetition is always to be discovered in a well-considered painting or etching. In the accompanying etching by Carlos Chipman Lacy, entitled "Old Well at Winchester, England," the use of repetition is most noticeable in the artist's strong employment of pattern. Pattern, indeed, is here used more emphatically than many etchers would care to introduce it. Only when the artist has a keen instinct for variation, modulation and rhythm does he show three upright strips of window panes, as in this design. But we notice that each of the windows is different from the other two in its angle of direction and its area, thus achieving a variety of masses. Minor variations are introduced in the differing density of light in succeeding rows of panes.

The stone wall around the base of the well conveys something of the pleasure we feel in looking at a stone house, with its solid form built up from irregular dark units relieved by the veinings of mortar. Patterns of light are to be seen in the foreground, where openings in the foliage of a tree that is not included in the picture let through scraps of sunshine. The twigs of the tree that is seen repeat a family characteristic of twist and turn, yet no two twigs are alike in detail, a use of variety that is employed in another guise in the arrangement of lights and darks in irregular patterns on the shingled roof.

It remained for the artist to discover and accentuate these variations, together with those in the roof over the well. In thus conveying to us the essential beauty of a familiar scene, he teaches us to see with the inner eye of vision.

Her Voice

Her voice is like a country wind,
So soft it is and sweet and kind;
And all her gently spoken words
Hold something of the notes of birds;
Her laughter ripples through it all
As hillside waters rush and fall,
And as the sunshine on the earth
So comes the gladness of her mirth!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ХРИСТИАНСКОЙ НАУКИ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ПЕРВОЙ главе книги Бытия мы находим, что человек создан по образу Божию. В каком соотношении находится обычное представление о человеке к этому образцу? Бедное человечество с прискорбием вынуждено признать, что человек, которого оно знает, гораздо ниже этого образца. Однако то, что человечество, во тьме и тумане невежества, представляет себе как человека, не является ни истинным, ни постоянным о нем представлением. От начала и до конца Библия полна примерами людей, которые, пробившись чрез густой туман материалистического понимания, были способны открыто протестовать против противоречащих материальных условий и, при помощи благотворных лучей истины, рассеять некоторые вводящие в заблуждение представления чувств, и, таким образом восстановить гармонию.

Призраки рабства, нужды, болезней и отчаяния не могли, например, ввести Моисея в заблуждение. Человек, который мог смело противопоставить этим материальным условиям успокоительные слова: "Стойте и увидите спасение Господне," был застрахован от опасности бежать от них. Сознавая, что Бог его сила, Самсон с голыми руками уверенно схватился со львом, между тем как Даниил, обладая ясным пониманием державного покровительства своего Отца, был в состоянии сказать, "Бог мой послал ангела своего и заградил пасть львам."

Итак, мы видим, что эта духовная идея о вседесущии и всемогуществе Бога достигла высшей степени своего развития в жизни Иисуса из Назарета. Его дела слишком хорошо известны и в цитатах не нуждаются. Они совершались его последователями вплоть до начала четвертого столетия. Затем наступило то, что известно в истории под именем темных веков, когда свет духовного мышления горел тускло. Позднее этот свет снова был виден в людях подобных Мартину Лютеру и другим реформаторам.

В последней половине девятнадцатого столетия это пламя снова вспыхнуло, загоревшись в чистом духовном сознании Mary Baker Eddy. Эта женщина из Новой Англии продумывала и изучала учение Библии так долго и так искренне, что она приняла, наконец, к сознанию подобия человека своему Создателю, и это понимание своего истинного "я" восстановило ее от слабости и ранения к долголетней и весьма полезной жизни. После дальнейшего продолжительного размышления и изучения Mrs. Eddy была в состоянии передать другим то знание, которое она приобрела сама.

Формулируя правила для своего учения Mrs. Eddy начала с основных фактов всего духовного бытия. Из этой основной посылки она вывела заключение, что, так как Бог абсолютен, гармоничен, бесплотен и бессмертен, то Его образ, или идея, должна неизбежно обладать всеми этими качествами. Чистая логика ее положений вне спора. Только благодаря этой ясности мысли Mrs. Eddy была способна написать в основном руководстве Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scripture" (Наука и Здоровье с ключем к Священному Писанию) (стр. 463), "Духовная идея совершенно свободна от ошибок."

Христианская Наука учит, что, так как Бог, единственная и первоначальная причина-бесплотен и духовен, то результат этой причины не может быть ни физическим, ни материальным. На этом основании последователи этой Науки лечат болезни уверенно и успешно. Это откровение о Боге и человеке действует как некая побуждающая мысль сила, продвигающая ее вперед на более чистый и возвышенный уровень. Одновременно с этим духотворением мысли ложное свидетельство чувств уменьшается до тех пор, пока оно не начезает, побежденное истиною бытия.

"Где Дух Господень, там свобода." Когда мы стойко придерживаемся истины, так что, в качестве духовных идей Божиих, мы можем знать и испытывать только то, что хорошо и гармонично, тогда мы начинаем входить в область вышеуказанной "славной свободы детей Божиих." Борьба за достижение такого состояния мысли может быть различной продолжительности и напряженности, но для ищущего Правды нет оснований ни ослабевать, ни приходить в уныние, ибо с ним Бог.

Автор этих строк рано усвоил букву Христианской Науки, но свобода и мир посетили его только тогда, когда желания и цели его были очищены божественной Любовью. Многочисленные и, временами, горькие битвы были, казалось, необходимы для того, чтобы очистить двери смертного мышления, однако каждая битва сопровождалась новым чувством чистоты и силы. Таким путем смешение заменилось уверенностью, болезнь—здоровьем, ненависть—любовью, беспокойство и горечь—радостью и миром.

То, что откровение Христа и Христианской Науки может сделать для одного, оно может сделать и для всех, кто с терпением и настойчивостью приближается к вершине горы духовного видения. Исцеление и возрождение приходили часто просто путем чтения основного руководства Христианской Науки.

Совершенство не может быть приобретено путем испытания, именуемого смертью, но всякий раз, когда та или иная мысль разрушается и замещается действительной духовной истиной, проявление каждым из нас индивидуально Богом данного совершенства приближается на одну ступень ближе. Итак, приняв на себя радостную задачу настаивать на принадлежащем нам по рождению божественном праве! Когда удовольствия или горести чувств стремятся навязать нам свои фальшивые притязания, будем с уверенностью отрицать эти ложные притязания, так чтобы мы могли быть готовы войти под "кров Всевышнего" и познать тот божественный мир, который превосходит всякое человеческое понимание.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получены путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Application of Christian Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE first chapter of Genesis we read that man was made in the image of God. How does the popular concept of man measure up to this standard? Poor humanity is forced to admit sorrowfully that the man which it knows falls very far short of it. But what humanity, in the darkness and mist of ignorance, conceives of as man is not a true or lasting concept. From cover to cover the Bible is full of instances of men who, having pierced the dense mist of materiality, have been able to protest against discordant material conditions and, with the benign rays of Truth, to dispel particular illusions of the senses, and thus restore harmony.

For example, the specters of slavery, want, disease, and despair could not delude Moses. The man who could face these conditions with the reassuring words, "Stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord," was in no danger of running from them. Conscious of God as his strength, Samson confidently faced the lion with his bare hands, while Daniel, with a clear apprehension of his Father's protecting power, was able to say, "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths."

So we see that this spiritual idea of God's omnipresence and omnipotence reached its high altitude in the life of Jesus of Nazareth. His works are too well known to require citation. They were carried on by his followers until the beginning of the fourth century. Then came what is known in history as the dark ages, when the lamp of spiritual thinking burned low. Later, its flame was seen to rise in men like Martin Luther and other reformers.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century this flame again burst forth, kindled in the pure spiritual consciousness of Mary Baker Eddy. This New England woman pondered and studied the teachings of the Bible so long and so truly that at last she became conscious of man's likeness to his Maker, and this apprehension of her real selfhood restored her from weakness and injury to a long life of greatest usefulness. After much further thought and study Mrs. Eddy was able to impart to others the knowledge which she had gained.

In formulating rules for her teaching, Mrs. Eddy began with the basic facts of all spiritual being. From this premise she deduced that since God is absolute, harmonious, incorporeal, and immortal, His image or idea necessarily possesses all these qualities. The pure logic of her statements is beyond refutation. It was with this clarity of thought that Mrs. Eddy was able to write in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 463), "A spiritual idea has not a single element of error."

Christian Science teaches that as God, the only and primal cause, is incorporeal and spiritual, the effect which follows is never physical or material. On this basis its adherents treat disease confidently and successfully. This revelation of God and man acts as an impetus to thought, advancing it to a purer and higher plane. Coincident with this mental spiritualization, the erroneous evidence of the senses diminishes until it disappears, vanquished by the truth of being.

"Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." When we cling to the truth that, as the spiritual ideas of God, we can know and experience only that which is good and harmonious, we begin to enter into this "glorious liberty of the children of God." The struggle to attain this mental state may be of varying duration and intensity, but the searcher after Truth need never grow weary or discouraged, for God is with him.

The writer early grasped the letter of Christian Science, but liberty and peace came to him only as his desires and aims were purified by divine Love. Many and sometimes bitter struggles seemed to be necessary in order to clear away the débris of mortal thinking, but each struggle was followed by a new sense of purity and strength. In this way doubt has been replaced by confidence, disease by health, hatred with love, turbulence and bitterness by joy and peace.

What the revelation of the Christ in Christian Science can do for one, it can accomplish for all who with patience and persistence approach the summit of the mount of vision. Healing and regeneration have oftimes come simply by reading the textbook of Christian Science.

Perfection is not to be gained by the experience called death, but each time a material thought is destroyed and replaced by the actual spiritual truth, one's individual demonstration of God-bestowed perfection is brought a step nearer. Let us, then, accept the joyful task of claiming our divine birthright! When the pleasures or the woes of sense strive to thrust their spurious claims upon us, let us with confidence deny these false claims, so that we may be made ready to enter into "the secret place of the most High," and become conscious of that divine peace which transcends human understanding.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Where a Roman Villa Stood, Above Freiburg

On alien ground, breathing an alien air,
A Roman stood, far from his ancient home,
And gazing, murmured, "Ah, the hills are fair,
But not the hills of Rome!"

Descendant of a race to Romans kin,
Where the old son of Empire stood, I stand.
The self-same rocks fold the same valley in,
Untouched of human hand.

Over another shines the self-same star,
Another heart with nameless longing fills,
Crying aloud, "How beautiful they are,
But not our English Hills!"

—MARY ELIZABETH COLERIDGE, in Poems.

The Inward Essence of Montaigne

Montaigne, the least reticent of writers, furnishes his readers with every conceivable piece of information concerning his history, his character, his appearance, his health, his habits, and his tastes. Here lies the peculiar charm of his book—the endless garrulity of its confidences, which, with their combined humour, suavity, and irresponsibility, bring one right into the intimate presence of a fascinating man.

For this reason, doubtless, no writer has ever been so gushed over as Montaigne; and no writer, we may be sure, would be so horrified, as he of such a treatment. Indeed, the adulation of his worshippers has perhaps somewhat obscured the real position that he fills in literature. It is impossible to deny that, both as a writer and as a thinker, he has faults—and grave ones. His style, with all its delightful abundance, its inimitable ease, and its pleasant flavour of antiquity, yet lacks form; he did not possess the supreme mastery of language which alone can lead to the creation of great works of literary art.

Montaigne was neither a great artist nor a great philosopher; he was not *great* at all. He was a charming, admirable human being, with the most engaging gift for conversing endlessly, and confidentially, through the medium of the printed page, ever possessed by any man, before, or after him. How superficial, how insignificant his rambling ingenuous outspokenness appears beside the tremendous introspections of Rousseau! He was probably a better man than Rousseau, he was certainly a more delightful one; but he was far less interesting. It was in the gentle, personal, everyday things of life tha his nature triumphed. Here and there in his Essays, the simple goodness wells up clear and pure; and in the wonderful pages on Friendship, one sees, in all its charm and its sweetness, that beautiful humanity which is the inward essence of Montaigne.—From "Landmarks in French Literature," by G. L. STRACHEY.

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STOCKS RALLY MODERATELY IN QUIET TRADING

Utilities, Railroads, and Specialties in Fair Demand—Steel Steady

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Extreme gains of 1 to 7 points in active stocks were reduced by profit-taking today, but the market, quiet on the upturn, was duller on the reaction. The closing tone was steady.

Atchison leading the strong rail group, halved a 7½-point rise. American Telephone, a strong spot, rallied nearly 5 and then fell back. National Biscuit, Borden, Allied Chemical, Peoples Gas and New York Central were up about 2.

Johns-Manville was heavy, losing 3 points. United States Steel rose 2 before reacting. Sales approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Brokerage quarters had anticipated a fair setback from the high levels reached in last week's violent rebound. A swift rebound usually is followed by a secondary reaction. If this reaction is checked after canceling about half of the extreme rise, chart readers regard it as of merely "technical" proportions. If more than half the advance is lost, chart readers begin to fear that the rebound may have reflected merely the striking of a false bottom. The upturn today, therefore, was regarded as of considerable significance.

Better Conditions Abroad

Wall Street was encouraged by a better tone in foreign bonds, and somewhat better feeling in international banking circles over conditions abroad. Developments in Germany were interpreted as indicating that Premier Bruening still had the whole-hearted support of the President.

Prominent bankers are inclined to view the loss of gold to Europe as of more hopeful significance than otherwise. Although more than 80 per cent of the net gain of monetary gold during the last two years has been lost, it was recognized during the inflow ofthis metal that it was embarrassing to foreign countries, and several bankers had favored more aggressive measures to check the piling up of metal here.

The immediate cause of the demand for gold on the continent of Europe was the British lapse from the gold standard, which caused a depreciation of about 20 per cent in the continental banks' holdings of sterling exchange, which were large.

Furthurmore, there are fresh signs of gold hoarding on the part of the French peasants, and French banks have apparently been meeting this demand partly by importing American double eagles ($20 gold pieces). They have done this because the circulation of the French gold coin, the Louis d'or, is limited, most of France's gold hoard being in gold bars.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market fluctuated irregularly again today. Railroad obligations reversed their trend of yesterday and many of the more active of them scored substantial recoveries. This was true of such representative issues as Atchison general 4s, Illinois Central 4⅓s of 1966, Missouri Pacific Series F 5s, Erie 5s of 1975, St. Paul 5s of 2000, Chicago & Northwestern 4⅓s of 1949, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1960, and Canadian Pacific debenture 4s. Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s of 1992 and Great Northern series E 4½s slumped sharply.

Other bonds were irregularly lower on the whole. American Telephone 5s of 1960 and of 1965 receded fractionally on a heavy turnover. Detroit Edison 4s and Duquesne Light 4½s lost about one point each on active selling. Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s, North American 5s of 1961, and Cincinnati Gas & Electric series A 4s scored sizable losses on a few sales.

United States Government loans resumed their decline. Trading was concentrated in Liberty fourth 4¼s and the Treasury 3s and 3⅛s.

Industrial loans were less active than either the railroad or public utility issues which accounts probably for the fact that the decline in them was less marked. Armour 4½s of 1939 and Goodyear 5s lost from 1 to 2 points. American Smelting 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s and Western Electric 5s strengthened.

Trading in foreign issues was much less active than usual. Transactions in a number of the more important members of this group consisted of single minimum sales. The price trend was as irregular as in the utilities, however.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
17	Am Found	1½	1½	1½	1¾
1158	Am T&T	135½	131½	131½	130¼
100	Andes Pet	7	7	7	
285	Bos El	84¾	84½	84¾	84¾
90	Bos & Alb	164	160	164	
25	Brown pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	
150	Con Sec	3	3	3	
375	E G&Fuel	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅞
18	Edison Elec	210	210	210	201
45	Em Asso	11½	11	11	11¾
50	First Nat S	46⅞	46⅞	46¼	46⅝
110	Hathaway B	10	9½	10	
10	Hygrade pf	80	80	80	80
5	Island C pf	95	95	95	
80	Jenk Tel	2½	2½	2½	
175	Mass Util	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
40	Mergenthal	63	63	63	
15	Nash	19	19	19	18¾
10	Nat Ser	1½	1½	1½	1½
58	NE Pub pf	9	9	9	
64	NE Te l	118	116	117¾	117
800	No Butte	.60	.58	.60	.60
60	Pac Mills	11	10½	11	10
25	Rwy & Lt	20	20	20	20
20	Shawmut	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
30	So Sur	.75	.75	.75	
20	Stone Web	18½	16½	17⅝	16¾
35	Sull Mach	10	10	10	
72	Swift & Co	23	23	23	24
130	Torrington	34	33	33	34
1075	Uni Shoe	44½	43	43	43¾
7	US&El Pow	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
170	War Bros	7⅞	7	7⅞	.87½
50	Warren (SD)	18	18	18	
100	Westfield	18½	18	18½	18¾

BONDS

$10000	NE Tel 5s	100	100	100	
3000	Swift 5s	102½	102	102½	
3000	Wst T&T 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	

COTTON FIRMS UP

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—An early decline in cotton today under some southern and local selling was followed by rallies on a renewal of trade buying and covering, but the demand was not particularly active or urgent. After selling up from 6.13 to 6.26, or six points net higher, December was ruling around 6.21 during the middle of the afternoon. Trading at that time was quiet and prices steady within a point or two either way of Wednesday's closing prices.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
23½	7¼		Abitibi Pow & P	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
22½	7	1	Adams Express	600	9½	8½	9¼	8½
92	76½	5	Adams Exp pf	20	88	88	88	
15½	2¾	2	Adams Millis	50	12¾	12¾	12¾	
11½	3		Advance Rumely	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
109⅝	42	3	Air Reduction	1700	64¼	60¼	61	60¼
10⅝	1¾		Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	1200	12¾	12¾	13½	12¾
13¾	3¼		Alleghany Corp	3800	4	4	4	4
49½	24	.60	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
83¾	68		Alleghany Steel	30	21½	20½	20½	
43¾	14	1	Allied Chem	13000	78	74½	75½	73⅝
2½	⅞		Allis Chalmers	100	16¾	16¼	16¾	16
23	13	3*	Amal Leather	100	4	4	4	
39¾	5½		Amerada	400	14⅜	13½	14¼	14
92¾	18	3§	Am Ag Ch Del	100	77½	77½	77½	7
129¾	71½	5†	Am Bank Note	600	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
38¾	9		Am Can	23800	82¾	79⅝	80¼	79¾
16	3¾		Am Car & Fdry	200	13	13	13	11½
33½	9		Am Encaustic T	100	4	4	4	
51¾	10⅝		Am European	100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	10¾
10⅜	4½	1	Am & For Pow	7400	14⅜	13½	13½	12⅞
32	6		Am Hawaiian	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	
84¾	61		Am International	800	8¾	8¼	8¼	
23¾	5	7	Am Loco pf	300	61½	61	61¼	61
39½	23¾		Am Metal	400	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
87½	35	3	Am Nat Gas pf	230	3¼	3¼	7½	3¼
24¾	14½	1	Am News	100	30	30	30	
84	58½	4	Am Power & Lt	2200	39	36	36	37
86	58½	5	Am P&L 6% pf	300	59	58½	58½	58⅝
21½	7	.60	Am P&L pf sta	400	59	59	59	58
150	112	7	Am Radiator	4400	8¾	8⅝	7⅞	8¼
12⅜	2⅜		Am Radiator pf	150	119½	119	119½	119½
37⅜	10		Am Republics	900	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
47	11		Am Rolling Mill	1800	13	12½	13	12¾
66	27	5	Am Safety Razor	300	33¼	32¼	33¼	32¾
2	⅜		Am Ship & Com	2000	¾	¾	¾	¾
42	20		Am Shipbuilding	10	25	25	25	
58½	19⅜	1½	Am Smelt & Ref	1900	24¼	23½	23¾	23½
41½	1		Am Solvents & C	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
31¾	7¾	1	Am Solvents pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
113	70¼	7	Am Steel Fdries	300	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
108½	90	7	Am Steel F pf	10	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	95
48¼	36	2½‡	Am Sug Ref pf	100	93½	93½	93½	
201¾	121¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	400	37¾	36⅝	37¾	
80¾	23¼	3	Am Wat W&E	32500	135	131¼	132	130⅝
79	22	3	Am WW&E ct	1500	30¾	28½	29¼	28¾
40	20		Am Woolen pf	200	36½	36¼	36¼	36
8¾	2¾		Am Zinc Leads	100	4	4	4	4
43¼	12⅜		Anaconda Cop	7000	18½	14⅜	14½	14⅜
36	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	17	17	17	17¼
18	8		Archer Daniels	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
4½	1		Armour Ill A	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2½	½		Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
29¾	9¾	1	Asso Dry Goods	900	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
98	75	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	77¾	76½	76½	77
203¾	97½	10	Atchison T & SF	3500	115¼	108	110¾	108
108¼	90½	5	Atchison pf	100	94½	94½	94½	95
23¾	9½	1	Atl Refining	100	12¼	11¾	11¾	11
34	21	4	Atlas Powder	100	22	22	22	
99¾	80	6	Atlas Powder pf	210	79	78	78	
295½	84½	4§	Auburn Auto	21900	118½	109½	111	108
6¼	2½		Aviation Corp Del	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾

—B—

27⅞	6¼	..	Baldwin Loco	400	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾
104½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	20	44¼	43	43	45
87⅞	28	5	Balt & Ohio	11700	38¼	36½	37	35½
113½	88	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	88	88	88	
10	1¾		Barker Bros	110	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
14½	4¾		Barnsdall A	800	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
111	37	4	Beatrice Cream	500	45¼	45	45	45
111	93½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	50	96	94	94	93½
6¼	1¾		Belding Hem	900	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
80⅞	62¼	4.12	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
29½	9	1	Bendix Aviation	1800	17	16½	16¾	16¾
46¼	24¾	2	Best & Co	1000	39½	28	28½	28½
70¾	24¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	13100	39¼	27	29½	28½
129⅞	75	7	Beth Steel pf	300	86	85½	85½	85½
29	8	1	Blaw Knox	100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	800	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
76½	37	3†	Borden	3900	47	44½	45¾	44¾
30¾	9¾	1	Borg Warner	1200	13	12½	12⅝	12½
3¾	1		Botany Mills A pf	500	1½	1	1	
22¾	1	1½	Briggs Mfg	500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
68⅜	31⅝	4	Brooklyn Man T	3500	41⅜	38½	40¼	37⅝
94¼	67½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	78¼	75½	76¼	75
129⅜	80¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	92	91	91	91
15	3¼		Brunswick Balke	200	4	3¾	4	4
20⅞	5		Bucyrus Erie	700	6½	5¾	6	6
9½	2¾		Bruns Terminal	400	3¾	3¼	3¾	
34½	7¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9¼	8¾	9¼	
58	2		Budd Mfg	200	3	3	3	
50	21		Budd Mfg pf	20	22	21	21	23
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	200	5	4½	4¾	5
15¾	4⅜	.80	Bulova Watch	200	5	5	5	
32¼	10	1	Burroughs Add	2300	12¾	11½	11⅝	11⅝
31	15⅜	2½	Bush Terminal	200	17	17	17	15¾
104	55	7	Bush Term deb	10	58	58	58	
23¼	11⅜		Butte Cop & Zinc	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
13¾	3¾		Butte & Superior	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
69¾	12⅝		Byers	3800	17⅜	16¼	16⅞	15½

—C—

16⅜	7⅛	1	Campbell Wy&C	200	9½	9½	9½	9
11⅜	3½		Calumet & Hecla	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
45	14	3	Canada Dry	700	18¾	17½	17½	18¼
45⅜	11	1¼	Canadian Pacific	800	15½	14	14	14
26	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
131½	33¼		Case Thresh	16500	47⅜	43¾	45	43¾
114	53	7	Case Thresh pf	20	70	70	70	
52½	11½	3	Caterpillar Trac	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
25¾	15	1½	Central Aguirre	300	17	16½	16⅝	16⅞
8¼	2½		Century Ribbon	600	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
30⅛	9⅞	1	Cerro de Pasco	800	13⅞	13¼	13¼	13¼
7½	2¼		Certain Teed	400	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3¼
23¼	3¼		Checker Cab Mfg	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
54⅛	14¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	2100	25¼	22	24	22¾
46½	23½	2½g	Ches & Ohio	3900	31⅝	29½	30¾	29½
7⅞	3½		Chi & Gt West	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
27½	12		Chi & Gt W pf	600	18¼	17¼	17⅝	17
8⅞	2		Chi Mil & St P	1900	3½	3¼	3¼	3
15⅞	3⅝		Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
15⅛	4¼	4	Chi & N'western	600	16½	15	16	14½
35	10		Chi Pneu Tool	400	5½	5	5½	
65½	20		Chi Pneu T pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
43⅛	1		Chi Rock Isl & P	400	28½	25½	26	24½
96	66⅛	6½	Chrysler	6800	14⅞	13¾	14	13½
			City Ice & F upf	40	68½	68	68	
22⅞	10½	1	City Stores	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
34⅛	16¾	3	Clark Equipment	100	10½	10½	10½	
108⅛	90	7	Cluett Peabody	100	20½	20½	20½	
117	97½	7.50	Coca Cola	900	107¼	103¼	104¼	103⅝
50½	28	3	Coca Cola A	200	50	49¾	49¾	50
104½	87⅞	6	Colgate-Palm-P	200	32¼	31¾	31¾	32
			Colg-Palm-P pf	200	95	95	95	95¼
17½	7⅜		Collins & Aikman	1800	12⅞	10¾	11¾	10¾
104½	17	1½	Columbia Gas	7500	21¼	19⅝	19¾	19¾
111⅝	33	4	Columbian Carb	3500	43	42½	42½	40½
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	400	16	15¾	16	15¾
25⅞	16	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	20½	20½	20½	20
92	55½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	90	63	63	63	62
35⅞	3	3	Comm Cred A	200	22	20¼	20¼	22½
25½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	18	18	18	
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	17	17	17	16½
106	99	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	100	99½	99	99½	
21½	9¼	1	Comm Solvents	100	11⅜	10¾	10¾	10¼
12	4½	40	Commwlth & So	6500	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½
100⅜	68	6	Commwlth & S 6pf	200	75	75	75	
14¾	6¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	300	10½	10¼	10½	10
12	3¾	4	Consol Film Ind	400	5⅝	5	5⅝	5
109⅝	61	4	Consol Gas	8500	71¾	68½	69¾	68¼
107	93	5	Consol Gas pf	200	99¾	99	99	99¾
15⅞	9½	1	Consol Laundries	100	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10
42½	20	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	24½	23	24	23
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	1600	½	½	½	
30½	5¼		Cont Baking A	700	7	6⅞	6¾	6½
3¼	¾		Cont Baking B	2100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	400	43	41¼	42	43
62¾	31⅛	2½	Cont Can	4500	36⅛	35¼	35¾	35
16⅞	4¾		Cont Dia Fibre	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	800	26⅛	26	26¼	25
4½	1⅛		Cont Motors	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12	5		Cont Oil	1200	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¼
12	1½		Cont Shares	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
86⅜	36¼	3	Corn Products	2800	44½	43	43	45
4¾	3¾		Coty	400	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
34½	20	2*	Cream of Wheat	200	23¾	22¾	22¾	
34¾	25	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	
63	22		Crucible Steel	200	33¾	32¼	32¾	
100	35	4	Curtis Publishing	200	39	39	39	23½
118⅝	87⅞	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	91	91	91	91
8½	1¾		Curtis-Wright	1800	2½	2	2¼	2¼
8½	2¼		Curtis-Wright A	800	3	2¾	2¾	3

—D—

23	4		Davison Chem	600	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	5½
22	13⅞	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	14	14	14	13⅞
157¼	93	9	Del & Hudson	4500	101	95	99	97
102	29½	2	Del Lack & W	1500	39	37	37	37
45¾	9		Denver R G pf	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
22¾	12¼	1	Diamond Match	1800	16¼	15¾	16	15¾
13½	6⅜	1	Dome Mines	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
22½	22		Dreser A	400	22½	22	22¼	
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	15½
12½	12½		reser B	200	12⅜	12½	12⅜	
1½	¾		Duluth So Shore	200	¼	¼	¼	
107	53¾	4§	Du Pont de Nem	12200	57½	54½	55¼	54¼
124¾	109	6	Du Pont deb	400	110	108½	110	109½

—E—

185¾	93	5†	Eastman Kodak	8000	108	102	103	101½
135	121	6	Eastman Kod pf	80	126	121½	121½	
21⅞	7¼	1	Eaton Axle & Spg	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	8¾
69	35½		Eitingon S pf	200	54½	54	54¼	
73⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6500	26	25⅜	25	24¾
4⅞	1⅜		Elec Boat	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
9¾	2½		Elec & Mus Ind	2100	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4
60¾	16⅞	1	Elec Pow & Lt	11800	22⅜	20⅛	21⅜	20⅜
66	29	4	Elec Stor Battery	200	34¾	34	34¾	33
45⅝	30	3	Elk Horn Coal	100	½	½	½	½
49	22	1.60	Endicott Johnson	200	32½	32½	32½	
35⅜	18⅛	2½	Engineers Pub S	100	24	24	24	
39¾	10¾		Equitable Off Big	800	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
			Erie RR	1000	14⅝	13	13⅛	13

—F—

109¾	55½	7	Fairbanks M pf	110	57½	57½	57½	
27½	13	.25	Fed Dept Stores	100	18	18	18	
49¾	26	1½‡	Fed Lt & Trac	400	27½	27¼	27½	
7¾	3	.40	Fed Motor Tr	100	3½	3½	3½	
30	8½	1.30	Fed Water Serv	400	8½	8¾	9	8½
58½	22	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	28	28	28	
104	85½	6½	Filene's pf	40	99	98	98	99
66⅛	30¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	700	54	53¼	54	54½
60	41	3½	First Nat Stores	100	47	47	47	45¾
⅞	⅛		Fisk Rubber	1000	¼	¼	¼	
104½	10¼	3	Fleter-Wheeler	400	14	13¼	13½	12¼
37½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	900	21¾	21	21½	20¾
38⅝	8	1.20	Fox Film A	2700	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
72	47	3	Franklin Sim pf	10	70	70	70	
43¼	13½	3	Freeport Texas	13100	19⅝	18	19½	18

—G—

6¾	1½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2½	2½	2¾	2¾
60	21	3	Gamewell	20	23	22½	22¼	
73½	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	1700	45⅞	44½	45	44¾
47	7⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	2100	13¾	13	13¼	13
26⅝	14⅝	2	Gen Baking	400	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16
114	90	8	Gen Baking pf	10	102	102	102	
91	31½		Gen Bronze	100	4	4	4	4¼
65	17		Gen Cable pf	100	19	19	19	19
54¾	24⅝	1.80	Gen Electric	25400	30⅜	28¾	29⅜	28⅜
12⅝	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	900	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
54	30¼	3§	Gen Foods	10600	38½	34¾	36¼	34¾
104½	67	6	Gen Gas&El A	1800	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
76¾	23	6	Gen G&El pf	400	32	27	27	27½
90	39½	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	10	44½	44½	44½	40
82	36	6	Gen Gas & E 8%	10	46	46	46	49
60	32	3*	Gen Mills	100	32	32	32	
48	23⅛	3	Gen Motors	100	23¾	24⅜	24⅜	23½
103⅜	83	8	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	93½	91¾	92	91¾
23	4⅝		Gen Pub Service	100	6¾	5⅞	6	5½
84½	22¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	35¼	34	34	32
9½	1¼		Gen Realty	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
74½	17	3	Gen Rlyt pf ww	100	18¾	18½	18½	18½
15½	1¾		Gen Thea Equip	1200	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
38⅜	8¼		Gillette Saf Raz	3700	13	11½	12¾	11½
7⅞	3		Gimbel Bros	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	
82	36½	7*	Gimbel Bros pf	100	40	40	40	40½
18⅛	5		Glidden	400	6	6¾	6	6
82	48	7	Glidden pf	10	53	53¾	53	53⅜
9⅞	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4
42¼	18	2½	Gold Dust	2400	20¾	19⅜	20	19¼
33⅝	15	2	Goodrich	600	6¾	6¼	6¾	6½
91	37⅛		Goodyear	1100	24	23	23	22¾
63	22		Goodyear 1pf	100	62	61	61½	61
9⅛	1⅜		Gould Coupler A	300	1½	1¼	1¼	
9⅛	1⅜		Graham Paige	100	3½	3⅜	3½	3½

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
25½	3⅞		Grand-Sil Stores	1100	3½	3½	3⅝	3⅝
18⅞			Grand Union	100	10½	10½	10½	
62	28¾	1	Grant (WT)	1100	33⅛	32½	32½	32¾
69¾	36	1	Great Nor pf	1700	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
96⅛	60¼	7	Great W Sug pf	20	82½	82	82	83
2½	1⅝		Grigsby-Grunow	400	2⅝	2	2	2

—H—

30½	25	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	26¾	24¾	24¾	
30	26½	1½	Hack W pf A	40	27½	27½	27½	
119½	105¼	7	Hercules Powd pf	50	105	105	105	106
103¾	71½	5	Hershey Choc	400	73	70½	70½	70
89	19	2½§	Holland Furnace	100	18½	18¼	18¾	18¾
126	91	7.00†	Homestake M	100	100	100	100	97
68½	19		Houdaille Her B	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
94¼	51

TRADE TRENDS ARE IRREGULAR IN DOMINION

Some Lines of Business Report Gains—Gold Output Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 15—Continuation of seasonal expansion is noted in Canadian business circles. This improvement is reflected in carloadings, employment, steel operations, automobile output, increased activity in textile plants and in the boot and shoe industry.

Gold continues to show an increased output. Coal and nickel production is lower. Agricultural conditions have been mainly favorable in central and eastern Canada, while reports from the west indicate a slight improvement over the generally unsatisfactory conditions of midsummer.

Conditions as affecting the metal-working industries are decidedly mixed. There is an evident upturn in manufacturing but not sufficiently widespread to cause a general demand for machine tools and equipment.

The comparative quietness in industrial circles during the summer months had its effect on the heavy machinery trade. Foundries are running on short time. Rail mills are practically at a standstill.

On the other side of the ledger, there is a decided speeding up of construction, bridge building and road building, involving orders for special equipment. There is a better demand for automobile supplies and accessories. Steel production is increasing. There is a good volume of orders for electrical appliances. Inventories are at a minimum in the metal-working industry.

The steel industry will benefit in an important way from the existing spread between the Canadian and American dollar if it is maintained for any length of time. More especially is this so in the light of the recent customs rulings, which protect the domestic operator against imports from countries whose currency is depreciated more than the Canadian dollar, while providing for full benefit being obtained from the premium on United States currency.

Imports of crude cotton, raw wool and wool yarn and crude petroleum have been greater in each month from March to August of this year than in the corresponding months of last year.

Textile Mills Busy

Textile mills have had a very busy season, some being employed on an overtime basis. The record of developments during the last year includes the establishment of 18 new textile concerns, the restarting of four woolen mills which had been closed for a number of years, the reorganization of two other woolen concerns on a materially increased basis and the construction of large additions by 14 established mills, some of which have been very large.

Another significant feature is that the average daily output of central electric stations is showing an increase following a decided drop during the summer months.

The monetary situation is closely followed by financial authorities. As events in the stock exchanges have illustrated, the depreciation of the Canadian dollar in New York causes some difficulty to those who have immediate obligations to discharge in American funds in the face of adverse exchange.

Retail trade throughout the country during the last week has been fair, but is still lacking the activity usually prevalent at this time of the year.

The results of the fishing industry this year have been less favorable than last. The salmon pack is only about one-third as large as that of 1930, but includes a substantial quantity of the best grade.

Prospects for the commercial appie crop indicate an increase over last year's production of 223,000 barrels. This year's yield is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 3,634,000 barrels, which compares with 3,411,000 barrels in 1930.

External Trade Balance

Further improvement is noted in the balance of external trade. The country's unfavorable balance was $45,132,042 for the 12 months ended August, as compared with $103,506,231 for the preceding 12 months. The favorable balance of trade with the United Kingdom was $64,464,960, but there was an unfavorable balance of $170,479,339 with the United States, which partly accounts for the decline in the Canadian dollar in New York.

August bank debits were well maintained compared with the preceding month. The total was $2,243,600,000 compared with $2,400,400,000 in July. The decline was less than normal for the season.

The downward trend in prices of stocks on Canadian exchanges continued last week. The free list was extended on interlisted issues, and these felt the adverse influence of selling in New York. The heavier discount on Canadian funds in New York was an adverse factor.

Bond flotations during the month of September amounted to approximately $51,000,000, which contrasts with $39,423,612 in September of last year and with $15,619,237 in the like month of 1929. The Canadian National Railways issue accounted for practically the total offerings in September of this year.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC ORDER

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company received an order from Pennsylvania Railroad for porcelain insulators to be used to suspend the high tension lines for electrification work being continued toward Washington from Wilmington. The insulators, if shipped at one time, would make a freight train of 83 cars of 30,000 pounds capacity each.

S. R. DRESSER MANUFACTURING CO.

S. R. Dresser Manufacturing Company reports for seven months ended July 31 net profit of $487,633 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, under participating provisions of the shares, to $2.33 a share on the 100,000 no-par shares of convertible participating class "A" stock and $2.54 a share on the 100,000 no-par shares of class "B" stock.

GAS REFRIGERATOR SALES UP

Consolidated Gas Company of New York and its affiliated companies sold 6929 gas refrigerators in September, an increase of 81 per cent over September, 1930. In the first nine months of this year sales of refrigerators exceeded total 1930 sales.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	44⅛	44⅛
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	40	39
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	38	38
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	56	54½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	13	13
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99⅛	99
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '29	99¾	99¾
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	114	112¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106
Amer T&T ss 5s '60	103¾	103¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¾	101
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106	105½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	100	100
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	86¼	85
Armour & Co 4½s '39	72⅛	71¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61	58⅞
Atch T&SF ad 4s '95 alta	89¾	87⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92	90
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	103½	103⅜
Atlanta & Chari A L 5s '44	96⅞	96¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	90	89¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	73½	73½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	43½	43⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97½	92
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	90½	89½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	94	93½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	72	69¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	79	78½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100	100
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	80	80
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	95	95
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105⅛	105⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106½	106½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	94	91½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99⅛	99⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	99	99
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	76	76
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	26	21½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106¼	105½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 5s '68	91	90¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	82½	82½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	100	99½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	80	80
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	82½	81⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	83	81⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	85	85
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	88¼	88¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87⅜	87½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88⅛	87¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	103	103¼
Can North geo 7s '40	100⅝	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	61	59⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	71	69¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	90	90
Can South 5s A '62	95	95
Cen District Tel 5s	103	103
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	87	87
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	88	88
Cen Pacific 5s '60	92	91½
Ches Corp 5s '47	83	82
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	94¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅛	103⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	88	88
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92¼	92¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	100¾	100½
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	101	101
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	23	21
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	54	52½
Chicago Lake Shore&East 4½s	99½	99½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	64	63
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	12½	11
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39½	36¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	50	49
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	50	49
Chicago & Nw 4½s C	52	52
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	80	77½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	56	56
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	48	47
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	98¼	98¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92	92
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	87	87
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	94½	92½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106	106
Colonial Oil 6s '38	29¾	25
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	57⅜	57
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	88	87
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	90½	90¼
Com Credit Co 5s '34	93½	93½
Conn Trust 5½s '49	91	91
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	102½	102½
Con Gas 4½s '51	98	98⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅞	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103	103
Container Corp 6s '46	51K	50
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	79	78
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	57	56
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	42½	41
Cuba RR 6s '36	45½	45½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	7	7
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	90¼	89⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100	100
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	97	96
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	31	31
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	35½	35½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98⅝	97½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '62	104¼	104
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	97½	97½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	83⅜	83⅜
Dold Packing 6s '43	53	53
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101¾	101
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	55	55
Erie RR gen 4s '96	72	72
Erie RR ref 5s '67	53½	50
Erie RR gen lien	56	55
Erie RR gen 5s '75	53½	51
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	100	100
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	89	89
Fort Worth & Del 1st	104½	104½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	93½	93½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100¾	100¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	15	13½
Goodrich 6s '45	48¼	48¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	76	75½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	78½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97	96
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100½	100
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	77	76
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	74	73½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	92	90
Great Northern 7s '36 A	101¾	100⅝
Gulf & Ship L RR 5s	96	96
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	90½	90½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	81	81
Hudson Coal 5s '62	44	44
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58¼	57¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	92	90½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100½	100½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104½	104½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	53	49½
Ill Central C&StL&NO 4½s '63	49⅞	49⅞
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	100
Ind Limestone 6s '41	20	20
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	88½	88½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	88¼	88¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	56¼	53½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	63	61
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	61½	61
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	53¾	51½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71½	71½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	33	33
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72	70
Int Cement Corp 5s '46	68	68
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	51	51
Int Paper rfg 6s A '47	63	62¼
Int Paper 6s '55	40½	40
Int Rys Cen Ah 5s '72	47½	45
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	50	49
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	57¼	55¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	53¾	51
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	75	74¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101	100¾
Kan City P & L 4½s	100¾	100½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	86	86
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	72	72
KanCityTerm 1st 4s '60	85¼	85
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '50	90	90
Kings Co El 4s '49	77	75
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	96½	96½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	97	97
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	98¼	97½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	89½	89
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72	72
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	62½	62
Loew's Inc 6s '41	88	87¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	40	39½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104½	104½
L&N uni 4s '40	90½	90½
L&N 1st 5s '37 rct	99	99
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	99¼	99¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	20	20
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38	38
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	36	36
Meade 6s '45 ww	57	57
Metro Edison 4½s '68	94½	93⅞
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	100	100
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99¼	98¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	97¾	97½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	74	74
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	82	82
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	45	41½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	64½	63
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	62¾	62¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	64⅝	62
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	52	50
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	99	99
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	73	72
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	93¼	93¼
Namm Sons 6s '43	90	90
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	94¼	93
Nat Steel 5s	77	74
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105½	105½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s	96	96
N O Pub Serv 5s '55 B	77¼	76
N O T & M 5½s '54	43	42
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76⅞	74¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	96⅞	96½
NYC&HR 4½s N	82	80½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	81⅜	80
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	91	90⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	100½	100¼
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	73	73
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	88	88
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	44¾	42
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	57	55¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	74	68
NY Dock Co 5s '39	45	45
NL Edison 5s '44	105½	105
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	110⅝	110
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105¼	103
NY NH&H 4½s '67	77	77
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	103¼	102¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	80	80
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	40	40
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	102	102
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¾	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	63½	62½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100	100
Niag Share 5½s '50	76	76
Norf & W con 4s '96	94	93
Nor Am Cement 5½s '40	28	28
North Am Co 5s '61	88½	88¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	92	92
Nor Am Ed 5½s '46	95¾	95¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100½	100½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83⅜	83⅜
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	77	77
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	95	93⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105	105
Ohio Pub Ser 7s H '47	102	102
Old Ben Coal 5s '44	32	32
Ore Short Lin guid 5s '46	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	85	85
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	20	20
Paramount Public 5½s '50	63	63
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	96	96
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	70	70
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	40½	40
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92¼	91½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	80½	80½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	84⅝	84⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	86	87¾
Pen Railroad 4½s D '81	83⅜	83
Penn Railroad 5s '84	100	99½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	100½	99½
Pen Railroad gold 6½s '36	104	104
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	54½	54¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84¾	84¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	91¾	91½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	101¾	101½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45½	45
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 4½s C	83	83
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	88	88
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	90⅜	88¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	70	69½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	41⅜	39½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	92½	92
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	100¼	100
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	101	101
Pure Oil 5½s '37	76	76
Pure Oil 5½s '40	74¾	74¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	78	78
Remington Rand 5½s '47	51	51
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	13¼	13¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	100⅜	100⅜
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	85	85
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	47	45
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	30	28
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	58	58
St Paul-Duluth 4s	93½	93⅛
San Ant Ar P 1st 4s '42	89	89
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	19	19
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83¾	83¾
Shell Union 5s '47	65½	65½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	63½	63
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	34	30
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	78	73½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	82	81
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98	97
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	95½	95
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101
Southern BBell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	102
Southern Pacific 4½s '60	76½	76
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	76½	76
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	77	75
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	89	89
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	55	52
Southern Ry con 5s '94	93	93
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	73½	73½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	74¾	71¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104½	104½
Spokane I R 5s '55	33	33
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93⅞	93⅞
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103	103
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	48	46
Texas Corp 5s '44	84	83¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	71	70
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	69	69
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	70	70
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	45
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27½	25
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94	93¼
Union Pacific 4s '88	84½	84½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84	84
United Biscuit 6s '42	100¼	100
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	48	48
US Rubber 5s '47	53¼	51½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	97
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	49½	48¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	51	51
Vanadium 5s '41	67	66½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94	94
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97½	97½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	27½	27½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	93	93
Wabash RR 5s B '76	32	31
Wabash RR 5s D '80	30Q½	30½
Yalworth 6s '45	31	31
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	42	40½
Warren Bros 5s '41	60	60
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104½	104
West Pa Pow 5½ E '63	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104	103¾
Western Electric 5s '44	102	101¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	57½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	60
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	98	97½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	93	93
Western Union 5s '51	97½	97
Western Union col 5s '38	100⅝	100
Western Union 6's1936	107	106½
Western Union 5s '58	97¼	95½
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	103	103
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	82	82
Wis Cen gen 7st 4s '49	40	37½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	84	83¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	84	83½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct15	Oct14
1st 4¼s '47	100.12	100.6	100.10	100.10
1st 4¼s reg	100.4	100.2	100.2	
4th 4¼s '38	100.24	100.8	100.10	100.21
US 3s '55	95.13	94.29	94.29	95.17
US 3½s '49	95.24	95.9	95.9	95.26
US 3½s '43 Mar.	98.25	98.14	98.25	
US 3½s '43 June	98.30	98.18	98.30	
US 3½s '47	98.18	98.16	98.18	98.26
US 3½s '56	100.16	100.16	100.16	100.14
US 4s '54	101.24	101.18	102.	
US 4¼s '52	104.	103.16	103.16	104.4

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	38	37¾
Akershus 5s '63	59	59¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	19½	19½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	34⅞	34⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	41¾	41¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	40⅜	40⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40⅜	40⅜
Australia 5s '55	47	46¾
Australia 5s '57	47	47
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	47	47
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93	92¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84	82⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	89¼	88
Belgium (King) 7s '55	93	93
Belgium (King) 7s '56	93¼	92½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	24⅞	23½
Berlin Elec 6½s' 51	33	32¼
Berlin Elec 6½s' 59	33	32¼
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	34¾	34½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	35	25
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	8¾	8¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	11	11
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99⅜	98½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	18	18
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21½	21½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20½	20
Brazil (US) 8s '41	27	26
Brisbane 6s '50	34	33½
Brisbane 5s '57	30	30
Brisbane 5s '58	30	30
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29⅛	29¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	21	20
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	38	37
Bulgaria 7s '67	30	29½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	35¼	35¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93½	92⅝
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80¾	79¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93	93¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	26½	26½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	17	17
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	22¼	22
Chile (Bank) 6⅞s '61	31¼	30¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	18	18
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	17	17
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	15⅞	15
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	17	16⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	24	24
Chile (Rep) 8s '63	15¾	15⅝
Chilean Loan 7s '60	17	17⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	440	37½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	30½	30½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27½	27
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	27	27
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	68	66
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	19	19
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	39	39
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	39½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	103	103
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	103	103
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	66	65
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	74	74
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85	85
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	79	79
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	69	69
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '2d '40	46	46
Duke Price Power 6s '66	84¼	84¼
Dutch El 5½s Nov. 53	89½	89½
Dutch El 6s '47	91¾	91¾
Dutch El sf 6s '62	92½	92½
Flat 7s '46 war	73⅝	72⅝
Finland (Rep) 6s' 45	53½	52½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	51	51
Frankfort 6½s '53	25	25
French (Rep) 7s '49	110⅜	109⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	111	110
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	43	42
German 7s '49	58¾	58
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	38¼	36¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	36	35½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	36½	35½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	39	39
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38¾	38¾
Germ Gr Pow 6½s '50	36	36
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35¼	31½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	45	45
Greek 7s '64	66	64
Hamburg 6s '40	31⅞	31⅞
Helsingfors 6½s '60	45	45
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	39¾	38½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	75	75
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	69¼	66⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	86	83¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	69⅝	68
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	79¼	78
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	87	85½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	98⅜	97½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	53¼	51
Karstadt 6s '43	21	21
Krenger & Toll 5s '40	50	49
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	64	64
Lyons (City) 6s '34	94½	93½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99¼	98
Meridionale El 7s '57	82	82
Mex 4s small A '10	4	4
Mex 4s small A '04	3	3
Milan (City) 6½s '52	24	23¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14	14
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	80	80
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	79½	78¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	22	22
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	101¾	101¾
New South Wales 5s '57	31	31
New South Wales 5s '58	29½	29
Nord Rys 6½s '50	99¼	99
North German Lloyd 6s '47	33½	32½
Norway (King) 5s '63	79½	79½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	82½	82½
Norway (King) 6s '43	88	88
Norway (King) 6s '44	87½	87½
Norway (King) 6s '52	84¾	84½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	70	70
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	74	73
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	57	57
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	95	95
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	98½	97⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	93½	93½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	8¾	8½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	8½	8
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	56	55
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	51	50
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58¼	57
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	18	16
Prague (City) 7½s '52	100½	99½
Prussia 6½s '51	28	26¼
Prussia 6s '52	27¾	27¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	42	41½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	60½	60½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	40	40
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

LEADERS CLASH IN P. C. GAMES

Southern California Meets Oregon in Big Coast Gridiron Contest

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Southern California	2	0	68	6	1.000
Oregon	2	0	22	0	1.000
Washington	1	1	25	13	.500
Washington State	1	1	19	38	.500
Idaho	1	1	21	30	.500
Stanford	0	0	0	0	.000
California	0	0	0	0	.000
U. C. L. A.	0	1	0	13	.000
Oregon State	0	1	0	30	.000
Montana	0	2	19	46	.000

This is the second of a series of reviews on the 1931 football campaign of the Pacific Coast Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Six" Conference, the "Big Ten" Conference, the Southern Conference and the Southwest Conference will also appear weekly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15—Undefeated leaders clash in the big game of the week in the Pacific Coast Conference football championship race. Southern California, runner-up for the title last year, and winner of two conference games to date, receives a visit from Oregon, also a double winner, looming as one of the strongest teams on the coast.

Stanford, with another strong team, engages in its first conference test, receiving Oregon State at Palo Alto. California opens its conference season with a trip to Washington State at Portland, Ore., while Idaho, a winner, and Washington, a loser, last week, meet at Seattle, Wash., this Saturday. University of California at Los Angeles is traveling to Evanston, Ill., to meet the strong Northwestern eleven.

Southern California might be favored over Oregon because of the advanced offensive displayed in the 38-to-6 victory over Washington State, last year's conference champion, in the game at Los Angeles last Saturday. This victory, on top of the previous 30-to-0 win over Oregon State, convinces Trojan followers that Coach H. H. Jones is again building a great eleven, one that should triumph over the unscored-against Oregonians.

Mohler Stars for Trojans

O. E. Mohler '33, fullback, with four touchdowns, starred for Southern California against Washington State. Before he entered the game in the second period, the Trojans found the Cougars putting up a stubborn defense. Mohler started things with a lateral pass to G. R. Shaver '32, quarterback, who ran 37 yards to the visitors' 25-yard line. In three rushes Mohler scored. On the second touchdown he ran 25 yards without opposition. A 50-yard run on a reverse play sent R. C. Sparling '33, left end, over the goal line for the third count. Mohler dashed 65 yards for the fourth marker, and contributed most of the ground gaining on the fifth, but gave the ball to Shaver for goal making. The third-string quarterback, Willard R. Brouse '34, made the final touchdown. The victory evened the count with Washington State, as the latter spoiled the Trojans' record last year with a 7-to-6 defeat.

Oregon likewise has been winning, but not so impressively as Southern California. The 13-to-0 victory over Washington last week is the best performance of Coach C. W. Spears's boys to date. However, it was very close indeed, depending as it did on the interception of a Huskie pass, intended for a touchdown, on the Oregon 13-yard line, by W. J. Bowerman '33, substitute end, who ran 87 yards for a last-minute touchdown. Up to that point Washington had been driving the Webfeet steadily backward and had the Huskies scored, it would have been too late for Oregon to recover. The first Oregon touchdown was made on a one-yard buck by Joseph Lillard '34, halfback.

Stanford looks much better for the Oregon State game as a result of its 13-to-0 victory over its strong intersectional rival, Minnesota, last week-end. After three quarters that promised a repetition of the scoreless tie at Minneapolis last year, the break came on a Gopher punt that didn't get away, but fell into Indian arms on the 21-yard line. Coach G. S. Warner's reverses, fake reverses, laterals and long forward passes then began to work just like they do in coaches' reveries, and the stanch Minnesota eleven was swept off its feet. This rally brought into his own a new backfield star, Ernest W. Caddell '34, right halfback, who caught passes, plunged and swept the ends for good gains and one of the touchdowns. The veteran P. J. Moffatt '32, at the other halfback, scored the other major tally, and contributed much to the ground gainging. If Stanford maintains the stride it hit in this fourth quarter there can be only one outcome to the battle with the Beavers.

Oregon State Rests

Oregon State took a rest last week-end, and Coach P. J. Schissler may have brought his team along to a higher state of development than it displayed when defeated by Southern California. The size of that defeat is regarded as a mystery to Beaver fans, who believed the team to possess splendid possibilities. Oregon State has never beaten Stanford, last year losing by the count of 13 to 7.

Everybody has been wondering just what is going on at California in the way of producing a winning eleven. Coach W. A. Ingram is credited with having improved quality at his disposal, but it was not shown in the 14-to-0 defeat received from St. Mary's. It began to blossom in the 6-to-0 victory last Saturday over the strong Olympic Club team, and the squad is no doubt in much better confidence now for the visit to Washington State.

Washington State may be a harder team to beat this Saturday. It made a brave stand against opposition that was, for the day at least, far superior, and managed to snatch a touchdown of its own out of the Trojan stampede. The Cougars were well grounded in fundamentals, with hard, clean tackling, while G. M. Sander '33, halfback, gave an exceptionally skilled exhibition of punting, and Myron Davis '33, the other halfback, scored the touchdown on a 19-yard dash. The Trojans were wise to avoid the left tackle, Capt. A. G. Edwards '32, and California may take a valuable hint therefrom.

Idaho Can Celebrate

Idaho has something to celebrate, a 21-to-19 victory over Montana; but too much must not be expected against Washington on the basis of this showing. For Washington defeated Montana the week before by the margin of 25 to 0. Willis M. Smith '34, quarterback, kept the Idaho ponies working efficiently, and himself contributed a lot of ground gaining and two touchdowns. Smith proved a speedy broken-field runner, while his predecessor at quarterback, G. G. Wilson '33, made the other touchdown and was almost equally valuable. Coach Leo B. Calland now has a chance to step his team up to a better standing in the Conference; but if he does this against Washington it will be a distinct upset.

Washington's loss to Oregon should not raise Idaho's hopes unduly, because the Huskies outgained the Webfeet, 278 yards to 153 and equaled their rivals with nine first downs, the break of an intercepted pass turning the tide against them late in the game.

U. C. L. A. should likewise not entertain very great expectations against Northwestern, which appears to possess one of the strongest teams in the middle West, while the Los Angeles institution has not shown much yet in its own circuit. The Bruins's last game, two weeks ago, was lost, 13 to 0, to Washington State, while the Wildcats last week held Notre Dame to a scoreless tie on a muddy field in Chicago. Montana does not play this week-end.

Veteran Coast Football Guard

ELMER H. MARTIN '32
University of Idaho Football Team

Columbia Launches Athletic Program

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 15

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY launched a program today to make every able-bodied student an athlete.

Based on "man's instinct to play," the program includes a system of intramural sports and courses of instruction for freshmen and sophomores in a variety of recreational games. Every able-bodied youth at the college will engage in some form of athletic activity. Facilities are on hand to take care of 2500 young men.

ACADEMIC RANK IS GIVEN PENN COACHES

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Fifty-three members of the department of physical education of University of Pennsylvania were yesterday given academic rank in accordance with the new athletic policy announced by President Thomas S. Gates last spring.

Dr. E. Leroy Mercer, dean of the department, and Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, internationally known sculptor and authority on physical education, were named professors.

Russell S. Callow, crew coach; Lawson Robertson, track coach, and Harvey J. Harman, head football coach, will be known as assistant professors of physical education and assigned to the instruction of students majoring in physical education.

PACIFIC COAST SCORES

STANFORD		OREGON	
46-W. C. Army	0	21-Monmouth	0
0-Olympia Club	0	20-Williamette	0
6-Santa Clara	0	9-Idaho	0
13-Minnesota	0	13-Washington	0
PCC		PCC	
65	0	63	0
SO. CALIFORNIA		CALIFORNIA	
7-St. Mary's	13	6-Santa Clara	2
30-Oregon State	0	0-St. Mary's	14
38-Wash. State	6	6-Olympic Club	0
75	19	12	16
U. C. L. A.		OREGON STATE	
0-Occidental	0	76-Williamette	0
0-Wash. State	13	16-Colorado	0
		0-So. California	30
0	13	92	30
WASH. STATE		IDAHO	
41 Col. of Idaho	0	32-Whitman	7
13-U. C. L. A.	6	0-Oregon	9
6-So. California	38	21-Montana	19
60	38	53	35
MONTANA		WASHINGTON	
2-Mt. St. Chas.	2	7-Utah	6
0-Washington	25	25-Montana	0
19-Idaho	21	0-Oregon	13
21	48	32	19

GEORGE H. SISLER RELEASED

ST. LOUIS Oct. 15 (AP)—George H. Sisler, one of baseball's great stars during his years as first baseman for the St. Louis Browns, came back to St. Louis yesterday with an unconditional release from the Rochester Club of the International League and no plans at present for the future. Sisler, who said he would remain here through the winter, said, "I had an understanding at Rochester that if I wanted my release I could have it, and when I decided that I didn't want to play there again next year I was released."

RICE IN LINE FOR THE TITLE

Victory Over Texas Ranks It High in Southwest Conference

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Teams	W	L	Points For	Points Ag'st	P.C.
Rice	1	0	7	0	1.000
So. Methodist	1	0	42	6	1.000
Texas	0	1	0	7	.000
Arkansas	0	1	6	42	.000
Texas A. & M.	0	0	0	0	.000
Texas Christian	0	0	0	0	.000
Baylor	0	0	0	0	.000

This is the second of a series of reviews of the 1931 football campaign of the Southwest Conference which will appear weekly. Reviews of the big eastern college games, the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 15—Rice Institute's crushing victory over the powerful Texas Longhorns, 1930 Conference champions, and Southern Methodist's win over Arkansas officially opened the Southwest Conference football race Oct. 10. Rice's victory over the champion Longhorns marks it as one of the favorites in the title race. The overwhelming victory by Southern Methodist over Arkansas was expected.

Texas A. & M., the surprise of the Conference, surprised the fans of the Southwest with its 29-to-0 victory over Iowa in the leading intersectional contest of the week. Centenary turned back the Baylor Bears, 24 to 13, and Texas Christian swamped Austin, 38 to 0, in two non-Conference games.

The Owls' victory over the Texas eleven was as unexpected as their 6-to-0 victory over the Longhorns last year. The Rice eleven clearly outclassed the Longhorns in every period of the game and deserved to win. The champion Longhorns put up a good defensive game and held the score down by stopping the Owls' attack when the ball was in their own territory. Rice scored its touchdown in the early fourth quarter by recovering a Texas fumble and completing a 15-yard pass.

Although the passing attack was not functioning well, S. M. U.'s running plays were enough to defeat the Arkansas Razorbacks 42 to 6.

Defeated the week before by Tulane, Texas A. & M. came back strong Saturday to defeat Iowa, 29 to 0. The outcome of the game was never in doubt, as the Aggies showed their superiority over the middle West eleven throughout the game. A last-minute scoring spree netted Centenary 24 points and enabled it to defeat Baylor, 24 to 13. The Baylor team up to the fourth quarter led Centenary, 13 to 0. Texas Christian had an easy time defeating Austin, 38 to 0.

The Conference race will get in full swing this week-end with six teams in action. The outstanding game will be the Rice-S. M. U. tilt in Houston. If the Owls play as brilliantly as they did against Texas, the strong Southern Methodist will likely meet defeat. However, if the Methodists succeed in defeating the Owls, they will be top-heavy favorites to win the Conference title.

Texas A. & M. will meet the Texas Christians in Fort Worth, with the Aggies the favorites. Baylor and Arkansas, which are expected to be the weak teams this season, will meet in Waco. Texas will battle Oklahoma in Dallas. Although Oklahoma defeated Rice 19 to 6 two Saturdays ago, the Longhorns are picked by the critics to be the winners. The Longhorns defeated Oklahoma last year 17 to 7.

MRS. VANDERBECK LEADS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck scored an 81 yesterday to lead the Hurd Cup women's golf play on the Merion Country Club links courses. She turned in 38 and 43. Mrs. Philip L. Corson was second with 82, and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare and Miss Edith A. Quier tied at 84 for next position. Close behind were Miss Jane McCullough, Miss Ruth Anne Parry, Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, and Miss Beatrice Gotlieb, Los Angeles, with 86 each, and Mrs. Conyer Button with 87. More than 100 players were entered.

GOLF AT HOT SPRINGS

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 15 (AP)—Tyler Field of Cincinnati eliminated A. C. Travis, New York, the defending champion, 1 up in the second round of match play in the nineteenth annual Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club's fall golf championship at the Cascades Course yesterday. Schuyler Van Vechten of the Rumson Country Club, Ranny R. Adams of Green Meadow, N. Y., and Allan M. Hirsch of the Montclair Golf Club all won their matches and enter the semifinals.

HOPPE PLAYS BRILLIANTLY

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, former United States billiard champion, believes he set two unofficial records in an exhibition match with Welker Cochran yesterday. Playing 18.2 balkline, he ran 10. Cochran missed, and then Hoppe concluded with an unfinished run of 190 to win 200 to 0. He then defeated Cochran, 25 to 11, in a 13-inning, 25-minute three-cushion encounter. Hoppe had three runs of 4 and one of 6.

RECORDS FALL IN EXHIBITION

Miss Madison Sets World One-Mile and Seven U. S. Swimming Records

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 15 (AP)—Miss Helene Madison, champion woman swimmer, set a new world's record for the one-mile swim and broke seven American records in a swimming exhibition here last night.

The records were set up at different distances over the mile course. The world one-mile record was held by Miss Madison and the American marks by Miss Ethel McGary of New York.

Miss Madison's time for the mile race was 23m. 37 1-5s., breaking her own mark of 24m. 34 3-5s. Miss McGary's time for the distance was 25m. 36s.

The distances and new American marks set by Miss Madison in addition to the mile swim, and Miss McGary's times were:

	McGary m	McGary s	Madison m	Madison s
900 Yards	12	36⅘	12	15
1000 Yards	13	50	13	42⅕
1100 Yards	15	19⅗	15	07⅘
1320 Yards	18	34⅘	19	12⅘
1500 Yards	21	50⅘	20	45⅘
1600 Yards	23	21	22	10

The event was sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and 10 judges officiated.

NEW BLACK HAWK MANAGER NAMED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Godfrey A. Mathieson of Winnipeg, Man., has been appointed manager of the Chicago Black Hawks in the National Hockey League, to succeed J. D. Irwin, it is announced by Major Frederic McLaughlin. Mathieson's coaching experience has been confined to developing players for St. John's College and University of Manitoba.

Fifteen players left here last night in charge of the new coach, headed for Pittsburgh, where they will do their pre-season training. Six other players are to report at Pittsburgh on Saturday, and two others late next week.

Players making the trip from here are Marvin "Cyclone" Wentworth, Clarence J. "Taffy" Abel, Helge Bostrom, Roger Jenkins, Harold "Mush" March, Frank H. Ingram, Lola Couture, Earl Miller, Victor M. Ripley, Jerry Lowery and Paul Thompson. The latter pair are newcomers, Lowery coming from the extinct Philadelphia outfit and Thompson being obtained by trade with New York.

Those reporting later are E. B. "Teddy" Graham, Norman Locking, Sandy Wood, Stewart Adams, Elwin Romnes, Charles "Chuck" Gardiner, Capt. Thommy Cook and Johnny Gottselig.

Southwest Conference

RICE		TEXAS CHRISTIAN	
37-Texas A&I	0	33-Denton	6
32-Sam Houston	0	3-La. State	0
6-Oklahoma	19	0-Tulsa	13
7-Texas	0	38-Austin	0
82	19	74	19
SO. METHODIST		TEXAS A. & M.	
13-Denton	0	33-So. Western	0
27-Simmons	10	0-Tulane	7
42-Arkansas	6	29-Iowa	0
82	16	62	7
ARKANSAS		TEXAS	
13-Ozarks	6	33-Simmons	0
19-Hendrix	0	31-Missouri	0
6-So. Methodist	42	0-Rice	7
38	48	64	7
BAYLOR			
23-St. Edwards	6		
13-Centenary	24		
36	30		

EUSTIS ELECTED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 15—Richard J. Eustis '32 of Marblehead, Mass., a halfback, has been elected captain of the University of New Hampshire football team for this season. Eustis is a three-letter man.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Annapolis 6, F. and M. 3.
West Point 5, Rutgers 0.

Spectacular Series Result Of the New Ball, Says Heydler

Compares 1931 Series With That of 1912 in Standpoint of Speed, Tenseness and General Excellence of Play

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Thanks to the advent of the new ball and Pepper Martin, one of its great beneficiaries, the World Series just concluded possibly was the most spectacular ever played, in the opinion of President John A. Heydler of the National League.

"I can think of but one that compared with it from the standpoint of speed, tense situations and the general excellence of play," he told The Associated Press, "that was the 1912 series between the Boston Red Sox and the New York Giants. It went eight games, with the result in doubt right to the last play, but even at that I don't believe it had as many thrills as this last one. At least, it didn't for me."

"For one thing, there wasn't any Pepper Martin in that 1912 series. Fellows like that come along about once in a lifetime. I think he was inspired. If they had been using the rabbit ball, and the Cardinals had been standing flatfooted and trying to outslug the Athletics, like they did last year, Martin might have been just another ball player. But that youngster knew his team was going to depend on speed and skill and daring to upset the A's, and that was right down his alley. He knew he could hold his own with any of them at that game, and he went in there determined to prove it. He proved it, all right."

But for the adulation showered upon Martin after the games at Philadelphia, President Heydler believes the brilliant rookie might have continued to bang the ball in the concluding contests at St. Louis.

"The reporters and photographers didn't give him a minute's peace on the way back to St. Louis, and after he got there it was even worse. Why, he didn't even have a chance to get a good night's sleep before the sixth game. As a result, he was overanxious, trying too hard to live up to what they had said about him."

As proof that the deadened ball was a dominant factor in the big series, the National League head pointed out that most of the games were decided by air-tight pitching, daring work on the base paths and spectacular fielding, rather than by straightaway hitting, as in the 1930 series.

"Only one game was won by a home run. That was the last one, where George Watkins hit it out of the lot with Andy High on base. But even that was made possible by a smart play earlier in the game. If Watkins had not raced home after Orsatti struck out in the first inning, the score would have been only 1 to 0 in the Cardinals' favor, instead of 2 to 0. Instead of swinging for a homer that second time up, he probably would have sacrificed High to second to try for one more run. Then the Athletics would have tied the score in the ninth. That one smart play probably decided the championship.

"There was only one other play I considered as important. That was on the last out of the second game, when Jim Bottomley almost fell into a field box to catch Bishop's foul and end the game. It was one of the most spectacular catches I ever saw and I consider it the turning point in the series."

President Heydler took occasion to defend Manager Gabby Street's action in starting his big rookie, Paul Derringer, in two games. He thinks the Cards' pilot had every reason to expect at least one victory from the Kentuckian.

"There was a pitcher who had won 18 games for him during the season. Why shouldn't he give him a chance in the World Series? At that, the figures show Derringer pitched fine ball. He had only two bad innings in the two games, and he got in trouble both times because he was pitching according to orders. He was doing his best to keep the ball low to those Athletic sluggers, and it is mighty easy to get it a little too low. I think Street used excellent judgment in handling his pitchers."

BLUENOSE JOINS RIVAL AT HALIFAX

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 15 (AP)—The schooners Bluenose of Lunenburg, present titleholder, and the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester, Mass., American challenger for the sailing championship of the North Atlantic fishing fleets, were in port today. Their respective skippers, Capt. Angus Walters and Capt. Ben Pine, also were here.

A little tuning up stood between both of them and the starting line Saturday. Capt. Ben Pine, forced to travel by railroad, was greatly pleased upon his arrival by the Thebaud's record run of 31 hours for the 400-mile passage from Gloucester to the scene of the contest.

He said upon arrival that he might haul the American challenger out on the marine railroad for an additional smoothing of her underbody before the start of the title contest. Captain Walters said he intended to take advantage of the few days before the opening of the race series to drill his newly signed crew.

Captain Angus sailed the defender into port last night with a deck load of passengers, residents of her home port who came here to view the races. The waterfront gave Bluenose a boisterous welcome, a welcome that Thebaud missed, probably because she arrived much earlier than even her warmest supporters expected.

Captain Pine said he also might take Thebaud out for a trial spin during the day to acquaint his crew with the 38-mile course over which the international series will be disputed.

SPRINGBOKS WIN IN A CLOSE MATCH

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERTILLERY, Wales, Oct. 15—South Africa's famous "Springboks," Rugby football team, now touring the length and breadth of Britain, will go to Twickenham Saturday for their match against London as an unbeaten side—but only just that—for here yesterday a 15, selected from the Abertillery and Cross Keys clubs, ran them to within a single point, while losing by 9 points to 10. This game, fourth on the visitors' strenuous program, was recognized to be a harder proposition than the previous three they had won—against the combined Gloucestershire-Somersetshire team, Newport and Swansea—and it proved to be so after halftime, although at the interval the South Africans had a comfortable lead of 10 points to 0.

The Welsh forwards played well up to their great reputation against the Springboks' heavy, speedy pack and managed to get the ball frequently in set scrummages even though they had not as much pushing power as their opponents. Two tries (obtained by Dustoit and Van der Merle) were both converted by Benny Osler who completed South Africa's scoring and after the change of ends they were forced largely into the defensive. They prevented their line from being crossed, but, under pressure, were somewhat careless on one or two matters, which resulted in their being penalized three times. And each time the Welshmen kicked the ball safely over the crossbar for three points.

ROCKNE MEMORIAL TROPHY

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—The new trophy to be awarded to the 1931 national championship football team, on the basis of the Dickinson rating system, will be known as the Knute K. Rockne Memorial. The first edition of the award was won permanently last year by University of Notre Dame, the first institution to win it three times over a period of 10 years. Its donor, Jack F. Rissman, has offered another one under the same conditions, and Prof. Frank G. Dickinson of University of Illinois, who formulated the rating system, decided to make it a memorial to the late Notre Dame football coach. Notre Dame won possession of the first trophy by ranking as the best eleven in the country in 1924, 1929 and 1930.

ELECTIONS AT HARVARD

Arthur S. Pier Jr., of Boston, has been elected captain of the Harvard freshman cross-country team for the coming season, it was announced by the Harvard Athletic Association Wednesday. The captain-elect prepared for Harvard at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. N. Penrose Hallowell Jr. '32, captain of the varsity cross-country team, has been elected president of the Minor Sports Athletic Board with Henry L. Mason Jr. '32, as secretary. Peter M. Whitman '33, varsity football manager, was named president of the Undergraduate Athletic Committee, and Joseph R. Collins '32, secretary.

CARDINALS MAY MAKE OFFER

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15 (AP)—John D. Martin, president of the Southern Association, said yesterday the St. Louis Cardinals were "seriously considering" making an offer for the Knoxville-Mobile franchise in the Southern Association. He also revealed that major-league ownership in the Southern Association, taboo for years, has been approved by club owners of the Southern. He said he conferred with Sam Breadon, owner of the Cards, along with other officials of the club, in St. Louis last week, but added that the Cards had made no definite offer.

DALEY AND ST. JEAN WIN

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Richard Daley of Philadelphia and Andrew St. Jean of Lowell, Mass., triumphed in yesterday's matches in the eastern section pocket billiard tournament. Daley defeated Edward Brown of Philadelphia, 200 to 154, and St. Jean overwhelmed Joseph Rego of Wilmington, Del., 200 to 163.

CLARK TO LEAD FRESHMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 15—William Clark of Amesbury, Mass., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth freshman football team. Clark prepared for Dartmouth at Amesbury High School and the Phillips Exeter Academy, where he captained the football team a year ago.

COMFORT NAMED POLO COACH

CHESTER, Penna., Oct. 15 (AP)—Lieut. Frederick de L. Comfort of the United States Cavalry yesterday was named polo coach at the Pennsylvania Military Academy. He succeeds Lieut. Carl L. Schaubel, who was named assistant registrar. The new coach played polo in the army for more than 15 years.

BY-PLAYS

OXFORD INTENDS TO LOSE SOMETHING

OXFORD intends to lose something. No, not the boat race against Cambridge, which it has lost in each of the last eight years, but the "inferiority complex" to which well-meaning people have attempted to trace the cause of this persistent failure. The Blues, it should be stressed, are not blue. They are just busy, with a definite end in view, which explains why there was so much Oxford activity on the river at Putney, just before the present term opened. The playing fields of the colleges at the university were still deserted, but the "wet bobs" were on the job. And keenness, in these matters, it is known, goes a long way.

Cambridge, too, was not slow to tackle its rowing problems. A new stroke has to be found, in succession to that genius, Tom Brocklebank, and considerable interest was roused, therefore, by the news that K. M. Payne, a freshman from Eton College, was to be tried at stroke thwart in the Third Trinity crew for the Coxswainless Fours—the first, and by no means the least important, rowing fixture in the academic year. Third Trinity has a great record in this race, and only twice since the war has it failed to win. Payne, the son of Dr. John Payne of Peterhouse, who rowed against Oxford as "No. 4" in 1899 and 1900, strokes his boat from the bow side. Rowing is one of the most conservative of sports, and for this reason considerable comment was forthcoming when it was learned that the Third Trinity boat was to be fitted with swivel rowlocks, instead of the orthodox fixed thole. The device adopted is described as being a sort of compromise between the "gate" and the swivels as used by crews rowing in the Jesus College (or Fairbairn) style.

* * *

WHEN CHICAGO HAD A PROFESSIONAL QUARTERBACK

Thirteen men in uniform and a professional at quarterback, University of Chicago's football team sneaked off to Toledo, Ohio, and played a somewhat surreptitious game with University of Michigan. The game and score, 18 to 12, in favor of the Wolverines, is of interest in view of the renewal of hostilities at Ann Arbor Oct. 10. That original game occurred in 1892. Chicago had just opened and Coach A. A. Stagg, beginning his career, was coach, captain and quarterback of the eleven. Lehigh University, which was to play Michigan at Toledo, canceled its engagement and Stagg got a wire from Michigan just in time to permit the team to catch the last train for Toledo. After that informal meeting, the annual Chicago-Michigan game became the feature of the middle West each Thanksgiving Day until 1906, when Michigan withdrew from the "Big Ten." Since then the two teams have met only intermittently. Last year the Wolverines won, 16 to 0, and this year they won, 13 to 7.

* * *

A WATER-POLO TREAT FOR SWANSEA

The water-polo enthusiasts of Swansea, Wales, had a treat on Oct. 3, when, for the first time since 1907, an international match was decided in their town, Wales defeating Ireland by 4 goals to 3. The victory carried with it a trophy called the Tailterton Cup. The Welshmen led by a goal to nothing at half time, and added three to Ireland's two after the change of ends. Earlier in the season, Wales met England in a very one-sided game that provided 14 goals for the Englishmen against 2.

NEW OFFENSIVE FOR CARNEGIE

Veterans Troubled Trying to Change Style—Sophomores Help

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 15—The football authorities are experimenting with a new style of play for the Tartanclad team this season, as Judge Walter T. Steffen, former coach, and for several years, acting as advisory coach, returns to active duty this season, relegating R. N. Waddell to an assisting position.

In place of the heavy aggregations which have been the custom for several seasons, a light, fast running style of play with many tricks, will be the chief reliance to win games. This came near spelling disaster at first, as the Washington and Jefferson team proved a week ago Saturday, when complicated by the elimination of several players of last year, as well as some who were regarded as fine new material, Carnegie was defeated 10 to 7, but speeded up to defeat Georgia Tech, 13 to 0, last week.

Latham Flanagan, John Karcis, Joseph Morbito, and John M. Highberger, though still in the institution, are not available for play, under eligibility rules, and are engaged in assisting in the coaching, while scholastic difficulties have eliminated Harry J. Ziegler '32, one of the backs, Bernard J. Burzio '33, guard, I. J. Stauffer '33, tackle, as well as several from last year's freshmen.

Sophomores Advance

But with a fine group of sophomores coming forward, as well as a lot of good veteran linesmen, Judge Steffen is now occupied in experimenting with the idea of developing a team able to play a shifty, varying game, to fit the policies of its opponents as the season develops. So there are a number of players trying out for more than one position, or already well established in new quarters from their positions last year, or in the early practices.

Alexander Ducanis '32, as during the past two years, is once more in the pivot position at center, and is still the chief reliance for defensive play. To replace him the second string center last year, Melvin L. Jones '33, is next in order, and though there are several others available, they have all been shifted to fill other gaps not so ably filled. Thus a sophomore of last season's freshmen, Jerome O'Toole '34, center on that team, is now first-string fullback, while H. Alexander Siegel '33, also a substitute center last year, is now filling in at guard.

A second member of a family that has already been prominent in the institute, Henry Dresharn '34, brother of the famous guard of the past three seasons, is taking his brother's place, with fine effect, while a second veteran lineman, William E. Sample '33, is on the other side of Ducanis. The elimination of Burzio failed to break up the second string, as Anthony Kebe '33, a veteran substitute for the past two seasons, is being supplemented by one more of the shifts, as Clyde Heinzer '34, has moved from fullback to guard under the new plan of speeding up the backfield. Heinzer is likely to be used for kicking also. Siegel is also on the list, and will be of great assistance in the games to come.

Veteran Tackle

There is still another veteran at tackle, Donald Fletcher '32, who was out of the line last year, but had two years experience previous to that. He is coupled with another sophomore, Karl Forsman '34 a 195-pounder, whose training began in the steel works of Midland. Three other veterans from previous seasons, Eugene Elsaesser '33, Kay Burns '33, and James Bauschke '33, are also profiting by the coaching of John M. Highberger, who played the position for the last two years, making the absence of I. J. Stauffer '33, another ineligible, and Thurman Croft '34, of last years' freshmen, not so important.

A pair of sophomores have developed so fast as candidates for end, that Colin Stewart and Libbus Lewis are now the first string ends, to the exclusion of three veterans, who have to be content to fill in as substitutes. These three are Anthony Ostrosky '33, and Marvin Potts '32, who are the next pair, while Jacques Croissant '33, a regular last season, is also fitting in to the new game by degrees. William Sketres '32, is another end of previous years, and may be used later.

Stuart Dueger '33, after a shifting career all over the back field in the past two seasons, filling in on odd jobs, has now developed into the first string quarterback, and his knowledge of the game has caused a development of generalship which renders him of great value, though his play is not of the highest standard. Alternating with him is still another sophomore, a young Italian also, Angelo Bevevino '34, who was one year at Notre Dame before coming to Carnegie, and has proved valuable in developing the new style of play.

Captain Chief Reliance

With few of the backs who featured the play of the Tartans last year on the list, the chief reliance for the halfbacks this year are Capt. Murray Giles Armentrout '32 and George Kavel '33. Both are veterans, and will be supported by two more veterans, in the persons of John Graveno '33 and Charles Kermit Ewing '32. A short retirement of John Sayles '34 will keep him out of play for the next few games, but two other newcomers, Elmer Vorderberg '33, who dropped out last year after a promising start, and Joseph Brewer '34, also being used for fullback, and the veteran Anthony Schmitt '33, are on the halfback list.

The chief object of the shifts already made by Judge Steffen has been to find a fullback, and now a former guard and a former candidate for center are the chief reliances. They are Bert C. Pouncey '32, a former guard, and O'Toole, who started at center, but was also both center and fullback in his freshman year. Brewer is also ready to fill in.

An arrangement by which the two Pittsburgh teams alternate in home play, gives Carnegie three home games beginning Oct. 24. Then the Tartans will depart for the balance of the year, ending up with a game against New York University in New York, Nov. 26. The complete schedule is as follows:

Oct. 24—Purdue University, at Pittsburgh; 31—Notre Dame University, at Pittsburgh. Nov. 7—University of Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh; 14—Temple University, at Philadelphia; 26—New York University, at New York.

Stagg to Receive His First 'C' Blanket

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 15

COACH A. A. STAGG of University of Chicago will receive his first "C" blanket Saturday between halves of the Yale-Chicago game—and it's about time.

Stagg, who was a player as well as coach, received a letter after Chicago's first season, 1892, and since that time has given out 800 blankets to his men.

Saturday he will receive his first one, a white blanket bearing a maroon "C" and 40 stars.

EUROPE IS READY FOR REVIEW OF THE DEBTS SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1)

had devastated provinces in the shape of reduced trade and consequent unemployment, which have not been relieved, but, on the contrary, have been worsened by the whole business of international payments.

Instead of the war ending in 1918, it has been continued in an economic form—the war after the war. Incalculable harm has been wrought by the effort to collect debts which imposed too great a strain on all the belligerents.

The truth is that in these days of the interdependence of the world whatever hurts one country must necessarily, sooner or later, hurt another. A country which fights is not only an "enemy" but is a customer; and in defeating the "enemy" a customer is destroyed. If that country is to pay reparations it can only do so, in the long run, by increasing its foreign trade—by building up an excess of exports over imports. Its success in paying would thus be obtained at the expense of the creditor countries.

So, while Germany has been squeezed for payments, everybody in Europe has been engaged in protecting the national commerce against German payments—in trying to keep foreign goods out, in interfering with the natural flow of trade. More and more tariff walls have been erected by the formation of new countries in Europe; and nothing has been left undone to make commerce on the Continent as difficult as possible.

The alternative to payments in goods is payments in gold; and gold has indeed gone to the chief creditors, namely, France and the United States. The drain has left other countries, including England, with comparatively small stocks of gold. Then when the rest of the world became panic-stricken and called for gold, there was necessarily the beginning of a collapse.

With the general abandonment of the gold standard, the gold in the vaults of France and the United States would eventually lose its raison d'être, if not its value. If it is not a basis of currency, what is it?

It is becoming clear in Europe that the leading countries must get together to arrive at a reasonable settlement of the problem of debts and reparations, and the use of gold, in the light of the lamentable experience of the past 12 years. The matter is much more complicated than the man-in-the-street—who quite naturally argues by private analogy that debts should be honorably paid—supposes.

It is not a question of ethics, it is a question of economics: whether payments are materially possible, and whether if possible they are harmful in their ultimate consequences to the creditors as well as the debtors, who are equally affected in the long run by the general position of world economy.

HOTALING RETAINS TITLE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 15—Grover Hotaling of Schenectady, Union College senior, retained the singles tennis championship at the college in the annual fall tournament yesterday by defeating Reginald J. Walrath '33 of Bloomfield, N. J., campus champion in 1929, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

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BOSTON—Sunny, well heated room; good location; near Christian Science church. MRS. CHAS. PRINGLE, 130 Hemenway St., Suite 1. Com. 4754.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Furnished suite, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, first floor, detached house, garage. Reg. 1983-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large sunny room available in nice home near Coolidge Corner. R-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 5 Minutes D. L. & W. R. R., Grove St. and 8-cent Fare Limit—Attractive room; business people; privileges; reasonable. Orange 4-9345.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Large room, modern conveniences; comfortable home for right one; woman or man; near two stations. 305 East Sidney Ave. Tel. Oakwood 2260.

N. Y. C., 515 West 110th (12 D)—Exceptional, large, light, sunny, double room; connecting bath; quiet, harmonious, private apt.; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 539 West 111th St., Apt. 5S—Medium room, sunny; near church and Columbia University; good transportation; elevator.

NEW YORK CITY—Business woman, room with use of bath; decorator's studio. 36 Park Ave. Tel. Cal. 5-3377.

NYE, N. Y.—Comfortable furnished room, next to bath, with American family; near village; bus passes door; garage available; $5 weekly. 463 Midland Ave. Tel. 2929-W.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Large sunny double room, private bath, comfortable beds, in refined private home; also single room available. 217 Valentine Lane, Yonkers 7003.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Turn your spare hours into dollars; earn liberal commissions selling stunning aprons; DAINTY-MAID, 307 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOSTON—Chauffeur wishes position; years of experience; best references; married; no family. G. E. PEARSON, 41 West Newton St. Com. 9792.

POSITION WANTED—Capable man with well-rounded department store experience; executive, sales promotion, merchandising, advertising, display; salary $2000. R. DEWELL, 535 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION to lady by Swiss woman of refinement; free to travel. Y-41 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK—Experienced, city or country. Write Box K-39, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EXPERIENCED secretary, college education, knows French and German; willing to accept position anywhere. Write Box S-55, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper-cook, companion (Christian Scientist preferred); references. Care COOKEN, 3506 Bull Ave., New York City. Tel. Ol 5-2063.

FRENCH gentlewoman wishes position as attendant or chambermaid. Write Box T-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced and efficient; open for immediate service. MISS LACKEY, Porter 3297 (Boston).

Style Critic and Purchasing Agent
thoroughly experienced buying every type of merchandise, desires opening. Write Box S-88, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Thompson's Apparel Shop

Local Distributors of

SPORT COATS

Made of Brittany fine-loomed camel's hair. All models are exclusive with us.

GOODYEAR Means Good Wear
The Blue Ribbon Tire Service
Incorporated
JOHN STREET at PARK AVENUE

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds *English Silver* *China*
Main Street at John

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

Why do your own laundry?
We have a service within every family budget—Tel. 5-5057
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 BROAD STREET
LIEFELD BROS. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Liedle's Delicatessen

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
824 SEAVIEW AVE. Phone 4-8520

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Kickernick Underdress

DODGE PLYMOUTH
DEPENDABLE USED CARS
The Blue Ribbon Garage, Inc.
STAMFORD BRIDGEPORT GREENWICH
WATERBURY NORWALK NEW HAVEN
283 FAIRFIELD AVE. Phone 4-8181

Why Wait 'Till the Week Before Christmas
Order Monograms Now
Beforehand! Christmas will be here before you know it so why not get your herchiefs monogramed, greeting engraved, silver and leather gifts monogramed now? We're taking orders.
HOWLAND'S

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

STORM SASH
Free Measuring Service
Let Us Quote You
BURRITT BRIDGEPORT

GREENWICH

GENERAL ELECTRIC
ALL-STEEL REFRIGERATORS
Lamps—Fixtures—Shades
Electrical Construction
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 532

A. V. SALVATORE
Selected Furs
244 GREENWICH AVENUE

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800—1801

BONNER
George H.—Edith Walbridge
REAL ESTATE BOARD MEMBERS
Furnished and Unfurnished Rentals, Country Estates, Town Houses and Waterfront Properties
101 Maher Ave. Tel. 2919

Newton Decorative Co.
109 Greenwich Avenue
GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT
Furniture of Individuality
Interior Decorators

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

Leonard's Tea Room
148 MASON STREET Tel. 4039
Luncheon and Afternoon Tea Service
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
Ice Cream delivered to your home in fancy forms on short notice.

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 5000

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephone 2-3619
120 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

Christmas
Is Just Around the Corner
You are cordially invited to inspect our beautiful collection of Personal Greeting Cards, which we have for the coming Christmas season.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl St.
Phone 2-9833

Arthur C. Gilman, *Jeweler*
WATCHES—ELECTRIC CLOCKS
JEWELRY
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
2 STATE ST. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

THE LAUREL CAFETERIA
Opposite the Allyn Theater
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Home Cooking

THE LAURELETTE in STEIGER'S
The Best in Insurance and Real Estate
A Service That Is Pleasing and Mutually Profitable.
DENNISTON AND SON
955 Farmington Avenue Phone 4-3543

FOR THE CHILDREN
Garter's & Vanta Underwear
Denton & Arnold Sleeping Garments
SWEATERS and SUITS
EGAN SHOP
83 ALLYN STREET

ISAAC · A · ALLEN · & · SON; Inc.
ARCHITECTS
MAJ. EARL CHAS. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
409 FARMINGTON AVE., HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

Useful
Attractive—Serviceable
LEATHER GOODS
To Meet Your Every Need
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1819 68 Church Street

Visit Our
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
for new things in that line.
SPECIAL—Lace Top Pure Silk Hose in all new shades—$1.00
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

MLLE. ROY
40 ALLYN STREET
DISTINCTIVE
Gowns and Millinery
in the BETTER QUALITY

Peek Frean's Biscuits
M. J. Burnham Inc.
West Hartford Center

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
856 PARK STREET Phone 2-0499

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1128 MAIN

Hazel Young Cafeteria
18 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00
DINNER 5:00 to 7:30

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A joint account to regulate household expenses.
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables, important papers, securities, etc.
The HOME NATIONAL BANK
16 COLONY STREET At the Clock

"BOOK TRAILS"
Embodying modern educational methods from nursery thru grades, illustrated in full color by new process.
Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor March 12, 1929
MRS. R. I. FOSTER
450 N. MAIN ST., WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Connecticut State Manager

Winthrop Beauty Parlor
WINTHROP HOTEL
Tel. 2708 Colony Street

Fine Millinery
MISS M. S. CASEY
9 STATE ST. Phone 2218

Quality Flowers
Jos. A. Greenbacker
OLD COLONY ROAD Phone 724

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

A Complete Laundry Service
Laundering and Dry Cleaning
BIRCHE'S CITY LAUNDRY
COLONY STREET

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

FALL STYLES
in
Enna Jettick Shoes
for Women—Now on Display
5 and 6 dollars
BESSE BOYNTON STORE

Furs—Wearing Apparel
for Women and Misses
The CHERNIACK CO.

MIDDLETOWN

"At the Sign of the Clock"
It's no extravagance to buy our wares these days with prices at the present levels.
Silverware and Jewelry
Clocks and Electrical Appliances
MANNING-BOWMAN AGENTS
CLARK & TRUE Inc.
Established 1891

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

MACK'S STORE
2 MAIN STREET

Keser's
FLOWER SHOP
170 Court St. Telephone 1513

Willett Corset Shop
72 WASHINGTON STREET Tel. 949-W
2-piece sport suits $5.00
Dresses 6.95
Guaranteed Pure French Zephyr

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

W. J. TREVITHICK
Groceries and Meats
600 MAIN ST. and SOUTH FARMS
Phones Both Stores

TURNER STUDIO
Fine Portraits
Telephone 1664-W 418 Main Street

KNOX FELTS

R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2215, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806, MALLEY BUILDING

SHARTENBERG'S
Where Fashion and Thrift Meet
50TH ANNIVERSARY
The greatest celebration we have ever held.
New Fall and Winter Fashions—Apparel and Home Furnishings—Prices far below regular and way below last year.

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Take advantage of the unexcelled savings offered.
Suburban Day
Thursday, Oct. 22nd
Every department in this large store participates with breath-taking values.

BULLARD'S
RUG LUXURY
Costs so little today
Now is your golden opportunity to own the rich, colorful rug you've always wanted! Rug prices are lowest in years.
BUY RUGS NOW
We carry M. J. Whittall Wilton rugs.

The Edward P. Judd Co.
Booksellers and Stationer
Current Books
Fine stationery Engraving
Circulating Library
827 CHAPEL ST. 5-9421

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
73 ELM STREET 5-0745

MONARCH LAUNDRY
Our Careful Methods Make
CLOTHES WEAR LONGER
186 DERBY AVENUE 5-2181
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.
Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD and PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1493 CHAPEL STREET

NEWTON W. SANFORD
ADVERTISING
COMPLETE CAMPAIGNS, DIRECT MAIL, COPY, LAYOUTS, ENGRAVING, PRINTING, HOUSE ORGANS
1592 Chapel Street 6-6234

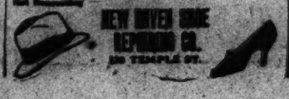
WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

De ROTHSCHILD'S
French Cleaners and Dyers
Established 1897
70 Whitney Avenue 7-4744
47 High Street 6-3671

"Scientific Rebuilding of Worn Footwear"



NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
230 TEMPLE ST.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

THE MEN'S STORE
Where the Quality Still Stands High
Although the Prices Are Somewhat Lower
The Men's Shop Where Women Enjoy Buying
For 57 Years Serving the New Haven Public
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

NEW LONDON

THE GREEN BAY TREE
Luncheon *Tea* *Dinner*
Bread *Cake* *Jellies*
27 WASHINGTON STREET

MARY JANE NELSON CORSET SHOPPE
18 UNION STREET Dial 4939

Clarke's Beauty Parlors
Permanent Waving
Stampooing, Manicuring and Water Waving
18 UNION STREET Telephone 7458

The BOOKSHOP Inc.
Books of All Publishers
Cards ◆ Gifts ◆ Stationery
MERIDIAN AND CHURCH ST.

The Woman's Shoppe
Evening Gowns—Lingerie
238 STATE ST Telephone 9158

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET

NICHOLS and WOOD
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging
Broad St. Ext., Waterford, Conn.
R. F. D. 2 Tel. 2-1220

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 3707-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 10 to 1 daily.

TRISTRAM & HYATT
New Fall Dresses
$7.95 (Worth $11.50)
Black, green, brown, Spanish tile.
Regular and half sizes.
NORWALK, CONN.

MINUETTE HAT CO.
From MAKER to WEARER
The Smartest Hats at the Lowest Prices
$1.00 $1.50
132 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK
Near Rialto Theatre

THE
Mildred Avison Cravat
Bows—Four-in-Hands—Tie Sets. Hand tailored from high-grade silks of exclusive designs.
GIFT SHOPS SUPPLIED
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
MILDRED AVISON NADIG
Tel. 1599 Westport, Conn.

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

MADELEIN'S
Fall dresses $6.75 to $49.75
Knox Hats—Coats—Accessories
TOWN AND COUNTRY WEAR
THEATER BLDG., DARIEN, CONN.

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
S. J. KEELER Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

FLORIST
Byrbee's Flower Shoppe
23 MAIN STREET, NORWALK
Phone 6300 for Fresh Flowers for All Occasions

Priscilla Shoppe
DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY
BAGS SCARFS HOSIERY
Costume Jewelry
Phone 488
510 West Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7213 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3
160 PROSPECT STREET

Sports Apparel
For the big games, Miller's is ready with an interesting collection of the new Sports Wear—a knit sweater suit, for instance, at $16.50.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET STAMFORD
Telephone 3-3171—Suburban
Patrons call ENTERPRISE 5000

QUALITY
New Fall Clothing
and Haberdashery
for Men *and* Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

The French Shop
DRESSES, HATS and SPORTSWEAR
55 BEDFORD STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

THE ELL SHOP, Inc.
Gowns, Millinery, Wraps
2852 ATLANTIC STREET Tel. 4-1321

Siegelbaums
STAMFORD, CONN.
205-211 ATLANTIC ST.
Specializing in
Women's Apparel and Accessories

Washington Market
PRIME MEATS, POULTRY
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
Tel. 4-2324 65 PACIFIC ST.

LILLIAN MOORE
15 PROSPECT STREET
Smart Dresses and Coats.
Moderately Priced.
Tel. 3-4266

FRANCES TRAVIS
169 GREYROCK PLACE
Gowns, Dresses, Sports Wear
Exclusive Styles Moderately Priced
Tel. 3-1891

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

WINDSOR MARKET
R. E. WIER & SON
75 Main Street
FRESH DRESSED TURKEYS
GEESE AND DUCKS
Tel. 3-3146

de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
Better Baked Products
36 BEDFORD ST. Tel 4-2627
577 MAIN ST. Tel. 4-1600
271 MAIN ST. Tel. 4-3500
Shoes for the Entire Family
L. Spelke & Son
419 Main St., Stamford

STRATFORD

PRISCILLA
"On the Main Highway"
Luncheon, Dinner (and between times)
Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 188

WATERBURY

FABRIC GLOVES
The Smart Gloves for Fall
The VAN RAALTE Line Leads
They are correctly styled, finely made of the best materials, and, in addition, at a pleasant price.
75c, 98c, $1.49 a pair
See them at our Glove Department.
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

"OSTERMOOR"
Mattresses
Howland-Hughes Co.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

CHRISTMAS CARDS!
ORDER NOW
Personal Christmas Cards at
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

Sterling Silver at new low prices for Wedding Gifts and Anniversaries
W. E. PIERPONT
159 BANK STREET

DEAN
The Florist
68 CENTER ST. Phone 558

STETSON HATS
for Women
SUGENHEIMERS
84 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

The MILLER & PECK CO.
Refloor with ARMSTRONG'S Low Cost Linofloor
It resists wear, its surface is spotproof and stainproof. Come in and let us give you an estimate.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 Broadway
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HOWARD DEITZ
Distributor
Sav-U-Time Water Heater Control
Sheer Temperature Control
Electrical Wiring and Repairing
190 WHITEHALL ROAD Phone 4-8782

Fall Suits and Top Coats

B & M Special...	25.00	30.00	35.00
Society Brand....	35.00	40.00	45.00
Hickey-Freeman...	50.00	60.00	65.00

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

R. H. BRABB
JEWELER
Perfect Diamonds Only
Jewelry and Silver of best quality, very moderately priced. Expert Repairing of every description.
82 STATE STREET, TEN EYCK HOTEL

FALL HATS
Knapp-Felt and Berg
HOAG & TAYLOR'S
MAIDEN LANE and JAMES ST.

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE.
Tydol—Colonial Gas
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage, Service, Exp. Mechanics

BINGHAMTON

McLEAN'S
Golden Jubilee
Celebrating 50 Years of Progress with Binghamton and the Valley of Opportunity
Sales continue through October
New bargains each day
HILLS, McLEAN & HASKINS Inc.

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
57 CHENANGO STREET
Cantilever Shoe FOR MEN AND WOMEN

O. W. SEARS & SON, Inc.
19 CLINTON STREET
Pittston Coal
DIAL 2-1480

Colonial and Esso Gasoline
GREGG TIRE CO.
3 STATIONS
Tire and Battery Service

MASTEN *The Florist*
Dial 6-5211
GREENHOUSES ON
Floral Avenue and Main Street

CHARLES V. SMITH
OFFICE *and* SOCIETY STATIONER
101 COURT STREET
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The ENRIGHT SHOP
16 COURT STREET
Corsets, Lingerie, Hosiery
Negligees

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Smart Furnishings and Hats
STALFORD & UPDIKE, Inc.
27 CHENANGO ST.

BRONXVILLE

EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACIST
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
For Service and Quality
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Phone 1072—0450—3129

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

Miss Williams Shop
80 PONDFIELD ROAD Phone 3378
Cards—Candles—Books
Renting Library

If it's electrical we have it
THE CHAS. H. RYAN CO
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel 3810
The House on the Shop on Wheels.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Bronxville Garage Co., Inc.
Storage Garage — Supplies Filling Station
3 Kensington Road — Pondfield Road
Phone 3351-3353

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleansing and Pressing
40 Palmer Ave. Phone 4070-4071

BUFFALO

HABICHT
New Location
195 Delaware Avenue
WAshington 7664

SMART HATS and DRESSES

CHIC KNIT SUITS

HATS Cleverly Remodeled

WE ARE THE HOME OF *Matrix Shoes* YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER

New Fall Models
are here now
$10 and $12
Sizes to 10—Widths AAAA to E
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Walk-Over
Shoes and Hosiery
504 Main Street
1406 Hertel Avenue

VIENNA COFFEE SHOP — HALPERT'S
From a soda and a sandwich to a full course dinner
9 E. MOHAWK STREET AT MAIN

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

Pantry Restaurant
507 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 65c
Sunday Chicken Dinner, 75c
Also a la Carte

Mary Alma's Kitchen
announces its removal to 291 Bryant
Four doors west of Elmwood, on first floor

Chapin Tea Room
603 Elmwood Avenue
GOOD FOOD CORRECTLY PREPARED PROPERLY SERVED
Luncheon 40c and 50c. Dinner 65c and $1.00
Sunday Dinners (12-8 p. m.) 85c and $1.00

Reickert's Restaurant
45 COURT STREET
and
414 DELAWARE AVENUE
Telephones: Tupper 0705. Tupper 0706

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
306-307 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

J.C.PENNEY CO.
81-85 MAIN STREET
Our new basement store is now brimfull of new things for fall. Prices are the lowest for many years.
Come in and be convinced!
Values for every member of the family.

McKinney Doubleday Co.
Visit Us at Our New Location
14 MAIN STREET
Formerly the Good Shop
ALL NEW STOCK

TYLER & EDGBERT
Dissolution Sale
Now Going On
Appliances and Fixtures at Great Reduction in Prices.

ELMIRA

***The* GORTON COY.**
"Where Water St. Meets Main"
COMPLETE STOCKS of FALL FASHIONS

WRIGHT ELECTRIC COMPANY
Lighting Equipment—Appliances
Refrigeration—Radio
118 MAIN STREET ELMIRA, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ELMIRA (Continued)

ISZARD'S
New
Furniture Department
Now Open
MAIN STREET—ELMIRA

When in ELMIRA *visit*
TEPPER BROTHERS
Elmira's Foremost Department Store
Quality Merchandise Lower Prices!

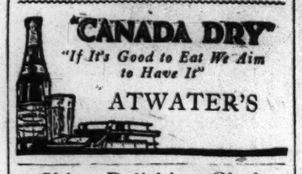
FORT EDWARD

FRED A. DAVIS
GENERAL INSURANCE
Real Estate—Investment Bonds
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

HOMER

MAXSON & STARIN
Lumber and Coal
Phone Homer 143

ITHACA



"CANADA DRY"
"If It's Good to Eat We Aim to Have It"
ATWATER'S

Shino Polishing Cloth
Unequaled for Polishing Jewelry, Silverware, Band Instruments and Auto Accessories.
PRICE 50 CENTS
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
JEWELERS

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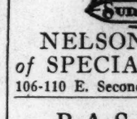

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NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Pigmy Hippopotamus
(Choeropsis liberiensis)

Where: Western Africa, especially in Sierra Leone and near Liberia.
Distinguishing Features: Small size as compared with the larger members of the hippo family; feet more widely spread.

This little pocket edition of the true hippopotamus, which is the second largest existing quadruped, lives in forests principally instead of the rivers, and roams about at night either singly or in pairs, eating grass and tender shoots of a variety of shrubs. It has but one pair of sharp teeth in the lower jaw. Compared with its only existing relative, it is about one-sixth the size, rarely weighing over 400 pounds.

Little is known about the habits of this comparatively rare animal other than that it sleeps in the day time and wanders around at night, as is proven by a number of photographs taken by different investigators of African night life. The skin is tough and shiny, and although quite black when viewed in museum specimens, the upper parts are naturally greenish-black, changing to a yellow-green beneath. The natives know it for its excellent meat.

Like its larger cousins, the pigmy hippo seems doomed to extinction, for with the parceling out of Africa among nations, the haunts of a great many of these animals, relics of a passing age, have been invaded and ruthless slaughter has resulted. Great Britain has partially solved this difficulty, however, by reserving large tracts of land of different sorts, from the velt to desert places, as national parks. Here the animals are safe.

Hippos are closely related to the domestic pigs and wild boars belonging to the same sub-order *Suina*. Again they are related to the camels, giraffes, chevrotains, sheep, goats and antelopes through their paraxonic feet, which zoölogists have decided entitles them all to be placed under a single order. In all these animals the center of support comes between the third and fourth "toe." Another distinguishing feature is the teeth, for all these animals except the pigs have lost the canine teeth, or else, if present, they are like the incisors or cutting teeth.

A Quotation for Today

A FAITHFUL friend is a strong defense; and he that hath found such an one hath found a treasure. Nothing doth countervail a faithful friend, and his excellency is invaluable.—ECCLESIASTICUS *vi: 14-15.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

What do you know about it-The Boss bought one of those funny toy dogs!
And it still barks, but I haven't been able to figure out how it does it -
And the Boss refuses to explain —
I think he likes to see me jump-
And he knows that's exactly what I'll do because the barks always seem to come when I'm least expecting them!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Plucking a Weed, Leaving a Flower

Ludington, Mich.

ONE morning recently a small boy living in the same house with the writer was sent to the corner grocery to get a quart of milk. On returning he had just reached the front steps when the bottle slipped from his grasp and fell to the cement steps!

The child, crestfallen and perplexed as to what to do about it, woefully looked at the sorry mess. So possessed by his misfortune was he, that he did not notice a car had stopped at the curb, until the driver, who had seen the mishap, hailed him. Then he turned and saw that it was a milkman on his usual morning delivery (one, by the way, who had no customers in that block).

The milkman called the boy to him and with a big smile said: "Here Sonny, is a bottle of milk just as good as the one that got away from you. You don't need to pay me for it, just have your mother put out the empty bottle tomorrow morning."

Needless to say the lad's expression of sorrow immediately changed to one of joy, and his mother was so touched by the sight she had seen from an upstairs window that she lost all inclination to rebuke him for his carelessness. And does anyone doubt but that the milkman was well paid for thus plucking up a weed of sorrow and putting a flower of joy in its place?

A Second Prize

Salt Lake City, Utah

INTO the office of the manager of the state fair at Salt Lake City came a little girl, crying as though her heart would break. These state fairs are busy places, but in this office there was time for the little girl, even though it took a little while until she regained her composure enough to tell her story to the patiently waiting manager.

"You see," she said after the storm subsided, "I have a goat—he's a fine goat—and I entered him in the pet contest, and he won the second prize. And I put the red ribbon in his stall," and here the weeping began all over again, "and he ate it! And now I haven't anything to show that he won the second prize."

"Well, well, well! Now just because your goat ate his red ribbon is no reason why he is not still a prize goat, and so if you will smile right away, we'll have another ribbon made for him." And with these kindly words from the busy manager the sun came out again for the little girl whose pet had almost lost the badge of his distinction.

Do You Know That—

Specimens of America's first newspaper, the Boston News Letter, are still well preserved, although printed in 1704?

The value of the fur catch in the United States is estimated at $65,000,000 for normal years?

The engineering laboratory of the University of Michigan has an X-ray machine that will take photographs through steel 4½ inches thick?

The U. S. Weather Bureau library is the largest meteorological collection in the world?

The most common family name of registered voters in Alaska is "Johnson"?

The petrified forests of Arizona extend over an area of more than 100 square miles?

The driest year ever recorded in the weather records of the United States was 1930?

Worth Knowing

AT AN ALTITUDE OF THREE MILES A BALLOONIST MUST LITERALLY SHOUT IN ORDER TO BE HEARD BY HIS COMPANION IN THE SAME BASKET, BUT AT ONE MILE UP BALLOONISTS EIGHT MILES APART CAN Cconverse IN AN ORDINARY TONE OF VOICE.

What They Say

Useful Memorials

"It is better to build buildings that will be of public use to the communities where they are erected than war monuments of a gravelike nature."—*John J. Pershing.*

Or Increase Consumption

"The great problem that confronts the world is to gear down the productive machinery."—*Silas H. Strawn.*

An Educational Problem

"Too much attention is being given to the student and not enough to the teacher."—*I. L. Wandel, professor of education, Columbia University.*

A Merchant Speaks

"The trouble with the country is that a man goes downtown with money in his pocket and returns home with it still there, instead of spending it."—*J. C. Penney.*

Disarmament

"Disarmament will present a way out of the world's economic and political unrest."—*Arthur Henderson.*

Enthusiasm

"It is impossible to become stirred by words unless they have come from the heart."—*George Matthew Adams.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Exemplar (M. G.)—Accent the second syllable, *eg-zem'-plar; e's* as in *get, a* as in *sofa.*

Latter or later (E. C. C., who asks whether it should be written "the later part of the week" or "the latter . . ."—It so happens that under "latter," Webster's New International Dictionary gives the very example: "the latter part of the week." It would be right, of course, to say, "come later in the week."

Exit (Mrs. W. H. E.)—*Ek'-sit,* not *eg'-zit.*

Possessive in joint ownership (Mrs. O. H. T.)—If two persons own something in common, it may be referred to, for example, as "Frank and Mary's dog," the last name taking the apostrophe and s. Where the ownership is individual the construction would be, "Frank's and Mary's report cards," both names taking the genitive inflection. Thus it would be "the father and mother's visit," "Jones, Smith, and Brown's office," but "Shakespeare's and Milton's writings," "the son's and daughter's voices," etc.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Nashville Banner: Midget golf is all the rage in Peiping, China, according to a bit of newspaper filler. So that's what became of that game, eh?

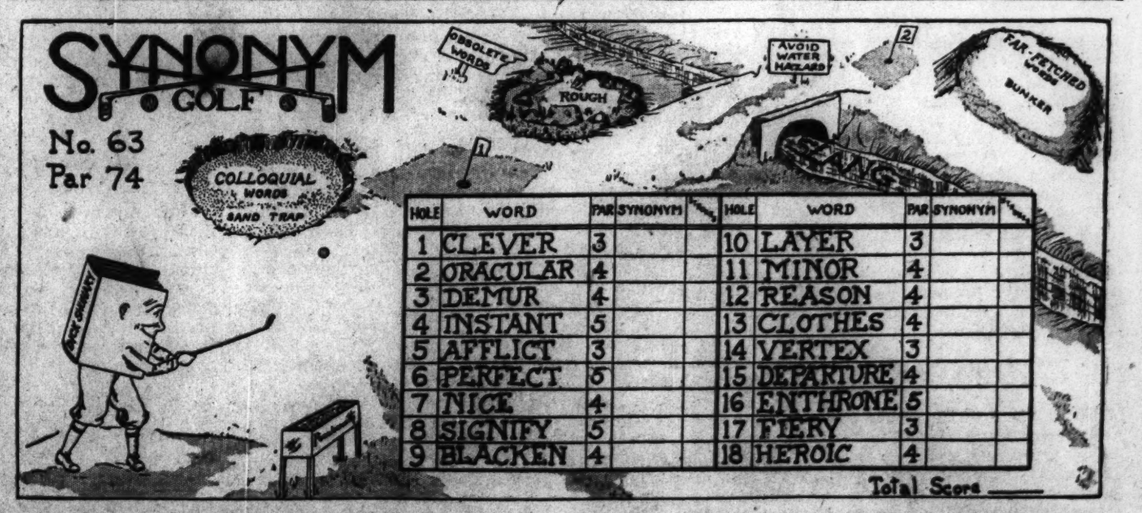
Seattle Times: Hat shops find the Empress Eugenie model withstands any kind of weather. It should. It comes equipped with rain troughs.

San Francisco Chronicle: Americanism: Riding in automobiles to save railway fare; paying higher freight rates to make up the railroad's deficit on passenger business.

Judge: Another way to break in your new shoes is to ride in the subway with them.

Arkansas Gazette: An automobile motor is never more insistently obvious than when it is missing.

SYNONYM GOLF



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	CLEVER	3			10	LAYER	3		
2	ORACULAR	4			11	MINOR	4		
3	DEMUR	4			12	REASON	4		
4	INSTANT	5			13	CLOTHES	4		
5	AFFLICT	3			14	VERTEX	3		
6	PERFECT	5			15	DEPARTURE	4		
7	NICE	4			16	ENTHRONE	5		
8	SIGNIFY	5			17	FIERY	3		
9	BLACKEN	4			18	HEROIC	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, WHOLE is a par 5 for the sixth hole, but FULL is a birdie 4. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. Lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name Oct. 29. Entries must be received by Oct. 27.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And, remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 61
(Published Oct. 1)
Winner:
MRS. W. F. DU MOULIN, Bridgeport, Conn.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Flee	3	Fly	3
2.	Print	4	Pen	3
3.	Grain	3	Jot	3
4.	Poignant	4	Hot	3
5.	Lash	3	Egg	3
6.	Model	5	Mold	4
7.	Divulge	4	Air	3
8.	Unmatched	3	Odd	3
9.	Noble	4	Big	3
10.	Connote	5	Say	3
11.	Farm	4	Tax	3
12.	Salute	4	Nod	3
13.	Examine	3	See (c)	1
14.	Conjecture	5	See (c)	1
15.	Plead	3	Beg	3
16.	Swift	4	Hot	3
17.	Inhibit	3	Ban	3
18.	Water	3	Sea (c)	1
		67		49

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Varied Motifs in Britain's Election

THE British election campaign is now in full swing, and the insistent call which goes out from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, is, "Keep unity, keep unity." "As far as I am concerned," he declares, "I am not going to enter into any small party squabbles."

Yet voters in every part of the country are bewildered by the multiplicity of appeals addressed to them. There is a National Government in being, and it has taken its stand on the need for unity to establish national stability in this moment of crisis. But no fewer than nine different groups are in the field, five of which support the National Government from entirely distinct, even opposed, standpoints.

The Conservatives, alone of the great parties, present a single though somewhat uneven front. The Liberals are divided into three groups. Socialism is represented by the official Labor Opposition, the little band which stands by the Prime Minister, and a small group of extreme Socialists who belong to the Independent Labor Party. Add to these Sir Oswald Mosley's new party and the Communists.

What, then, has happened to that demand for unity which brought the National Government into being? It assuredly still exists, though weakened by the desire of each party to hold aloft its own standard during the election. There are two distinct rhythms running through the din of conflict. There is a major motif and a minor motif, and Britain sees no master musician, not even the Prime Minister, who can secure complete harmony.

The note stressed by Mr. MacDonald is the need to concentrate the whole attention of the nation on a situation which, being largely international in causes and character, has assumed an especially acute form for a country whose trade and finance are most intimately linked with those of other countries. He insists on reduced expenditure and increased taxation to meet the need of the moment, and has not hesitated to take the unpopular course of requiring the working classes to bear a share in economy. He demands for himself and the Government a free hand to deal with technical questions—banking, currency, international debts, restriction of imports, even tariffs—as necessity dictates.

That is the major motif, which won the support of the Conservatives, Liberals and some Socialists. And it is pitted against a clearly defined opposition—an opposition which believes the crisis was engineered by Conservative financiers, which suspects a plot to reduce the wages of the working classes and is preparing for a stand-up fight in defense of what it believes is a minimum standard of living.

A subsidiary motif is tariffs. And here the National group is a solid entity no longer. The Conservatives are for a full tariff policy, though they range from the high protection note of Sir Edward Hilton Young, who wants a 33 1-3 per cent duty on all foreign imports, down to the minor chord of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who has not committed himself to a general tariff.

The Liberals, nearly all of whom are prepared to go the whole way in frustrating Socialist "extravagance," are thoroughly divided on the tariff issue. One group under Sir John Simon is prepared to abandon free trade in order to have unity. Another group, under Sir Herbert Samuel, himself a member of the National Cabinet, refuses to pledge itself to protection, though not ruling a temporary tariff altogether out of court. And yet another section, under Mr. Lloyd George, protests against the untimeliness of the election and stands uncompromisingly for free trade.

Labor, on the other hand, has decided to stand by free trade, at any rate during the present election. Sir Oswald Mosley's group, however, pins its faith to import boards, which means state regulation of imports on a grand scale. And so we have this many-colored bewildering contest wherein every precedent of British politics is thrown to the winds.

Ordinary electors throughout the country, however, are in the main turning their thoughts to the major motif—achievement of a sound financial position. This is shown by the fact that in most constituencies supporters of the National Government have been induced to refrain from fighting one another. But the nation will have to be on guard lest the conflict over the minor motif should leave a legacy of bitterness which would handicap it in getting to grips with the main crisis. Surely the vastness of the task awaiting the new Government and the problems requiring solution call for unity, not sectionalism.

Coaxing Money to Work

THE action of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in raising its rediscount rate to 2½ per cent from 1½ per cent, which was not only the lowest in history but the lowest of any central bank in the world, is not to be construed as the raising of a barrier to the now rapid outflow of gold, or as a move against possible inflation. Rather it is, first, a retreat from an easy money policy which has not served the purpose for which it was initiated, namely, the stimulation of the bond market with consequent favorable effect on business, and, secondly, a recognition that an abnormally low rate as compared with central bank rates is no longer necessary, since the flow of gold is distinctly away from the United States.

The 2½ per cent rate now inaugurated may be considered a normal one, being more in line with open market rates in New York. It is the first increase after eight consecutive reductions since 1929 and comes at an opportune moment, just after the country has embraced enthusiastically the Hoover plan for business relief. The principal significance of the change is in the effect it will have in strengthening the rates of interest which commercial banks obtain for their loans.

The banking world seems agreed that the Federal Reserve action was not only necessary but timely. The heavy withdrawal of money from banks and subsequent hoarding, while largely due to fear for the safety of funds, was in part a result of practically negligible interest rates on bank deposits, which removed the incentive to keep money on deposit. Banks, too, got little return from open-market investments, and consequently allowed large sums to lie in Federal Reserve vaults.

Now, however, a higher rate may reverse the trend. Paying money a better wage may induce it to work harder or to find employment where before it was idle.

What Is Inflation?

IN DEFAULT of understanding, many people shield themselves behind meaningless words and slogans to express events. One such word is coming into use as the description of the processes which are now being taken to induce business activity in the United States. The word is "inflation," a word which, like "propaganda," seems to carry to most people a stigma almost as marked as its converse, deflation.

It would have been better had these words never been applied to economic data. But since they have been so applied, it is interesting to inquire into their original meaning. Inflation is supposed to mark such an increase in the issue of money as will make commodity prices move upward. But what is now called inflationary is in fact merely a move to persuade people to exchange their existing money holdings for goods.

The move will thus add to the community's material wealth. An individual is just as wealthy as the size of his assets, such as his bank deposits. He does not add to his wealth by transferring them from one pocket to another. But if he exchanges them with other people, he is contributing to genuine community wealth. For the usefulness of wealth can be expressed only in terms of a flow of activity.

Unfortunately, statisticians do not seem to share this point of view. They have applied the same rod to measure national wealth as is used to measure individual wealth. But this does not give understandable results. American bank deposits have not changed substantially in the last two years. Agricultural and mineral resources have not run away. But something has changed. What is it? Simply that people are not exchanging wealth as briskly as they used to do; in other words, activity has slowed down.

Hence, those who are watching for an upturn in business look at the indexes of transactions. They do not look at the figure of bank deposits or any such relatively static item. They look at bank debits, which record the exchanges of checks, and other dynamic items like car loadings, which have just reached the highest point of the year. If the provision of safe credit will induce buying power and goods to move at a rate more in keeping with men's needs and efforts, the increase of activity cannot fairly be called inflation in a derogatory sense, but is an excellent thing.

Clean Politics

IN ENGLAND there is a certain impatience with politics; in the United States, with politicians. As often as Englishmen express doubt about the utility of the debates at Westminster, no suspicion is ever entertained of the personal integrity of those taking part in them. No more eloquent comment on this aspect of British public life could be found than the fact that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's sacrifice of £1000 a year of his income as Prime Minister has passed almost without comment—accepted as being in the ordinary tradition of British public life.

England is often thought to give too much of her national ability to politics at the expense of business. If this is so, it is in one way a compliment, for in England politics, though it may lead to honor, does not lead to wealth. Hitherto the Prime Minister's salary has been £5000 a year, on which he has to pay income and supertax to the extent of £1788. The remaining £3212 is totally inadequate to keep up No. 10 Downing Street without making severe inroads on private means.

Thus after fifty years of one of the most distinguished political careers of modern times, the Earl of Oxford and Asquith had an estate of only £9168, though had he followed his first profession of the law, he would in all probability have earned more than £20,000 a year. Mr. Stanley Baldwin has seen his fortune divided by perhaps as big a figure as ten since the armistice. Disraeli, in addition to the ordinary salaries attached to his political offices, was brought considerable wealth by his wife. Yet the earnings of his last novel, "Endymion," which realized £10,000, were barely sufficient to put his finances straight.

All this is not without interest for other nations than Britain. In the United States examples could be cited of statesmen who have served the nation well for meager recompense. Such money grabbing as occurs in national politics usually takes the form of patronage; bribery or graft is rare. But in the dark areas of municipal politics in various large cities the traditional opulence of the political "boss" and his satellites conveys a different story.

The standard of integrity among public officials in Great Britain is probably as high in municipal government as in national. Not in every country is political life so free from financial corruption. Yet there is no reason why it should not be. After all, it was not always so in Britain. It is only comparatively recently, viewed in the long perspective of British history, that Walpole declared of the members of his House of Commons, "Every man has his price." Public life has been cleaned up in England to a remarkable degree; it can be cleaned up elsewhere.

The Question of Farm Efficiency

EFFICIENCY being an American fetish, it is small wonder that many business men feel the farm problem would cease to exist if farmers would only learn to be more efficient. Certainly there is room for raising the general level more nearly to that of the most successful farmers. But for agriculture as a whole, what is the measure of efficiency?

The American farmer has been efficient enough to provide the American people with an abundance of food. He is supplying that food at amazingly low prices. From the consumer's standpoint, agriculture could hardly be more efficient. He would like more of the same kind of efficiency on the part of the producers of other commodities.

It is true that the farmer has done much better for the public than he has for himself. But perhaps that is not due to his own inefficiency so much as to the system under which his products are marketed. Bakers say that buying wheat is such a small part of the cost of a loaf of bread that they could hardly reduce the price of bread if the farmer gave away his wheat. Before the war, the spread between the price of live hogs and the price of ham was 18 cents a pound. That spread is now nearly 40 cents. If the farmer hauled his hogs to the nearest shipping point and gave them away, the city housewife would still pay 40 cents a pound for ham. The complications of modern business have separated the farmer from his customers by so long and winding a road that the consumer's dollar has shrunk to something resembling a quarter by the time it gets back to the farm.

There are those who would turn the task of food production over to great corporations. They overlook the social value to the nation of 6,000,000 farm homes. Their argument is solely on the grounds of efficiency, and mass production is their watchword. Corporation farming might be efficient in supplying the stock exchanges with security issues, but industry has been doing well at that task without help from the farms. It might promote efficiency by laying off half the farmers when times are hard, but surely there is enough of that to contend with now. The corporation farm could hardly hope to be efficient enough to supply the markets with its products for nothing, and unless it did there would be little benefit to the public.

We need more efficiency in the business of supplying the public with food, but it is needed in the field of distribution much more than in the field of production.

Grammatical Sharpshooting

THE grammatical sharpshooters among the students of Columbia University have taken to sniping at mistakes made by the faculty, and, as might be expected, President Nicholas Murray Butler himself has not been spared. A man of his erudition is usually free from the common slips, but the students have dug up a report of his remarks before the University of California on March 23, last, in which Dr. Butler is alleged to have said:

Save the ancient Roman Empire and Great Britain, no people in history has ever been so closely intertwined with the civilized world as are the American people today.

The pupils wondered about "has" and "are"; why, in other words, "people" in the first instance should be considered singular, and plural in the second. But the question was a moot one. Before any firing was to be done they wanted a safe target. So off they went to Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly, the popular editor of the Standard Dictionary. The lexicographer sent them home crestfallen. He said the use of the two verbs was permissible, but that they had overlooked an error of omission: "other," he contended, should have been inserted between "no" and "people," on the grounds that without it the sentence excluded the very people it included later.

If it will be of any comfort to the distressed students, let them be assured that many purists will join them in questioning the two verbs; perhaps both could be made uniformly singular or plural to advantage. And with regard to the learned doctor's "other," many might have allowed this subtle error to pass. As is the case with all grammatical sharpshooting, however, the substance is likely to be lost because of a flaw in the form. For too many people a church service seems utterly ruined by a mispronounced word!

This is no argument for careless grammar or pronunciation. The truth deserves a perfect vehicle of expression. The fact remains, however, that Dr. Butler said something which no one can really misunderstand. And those who long for the day when America will play a more fully cooperative part in the world's affairs can thank the grammarians for bringing this statement, with its obvious significance, into current discussion.

Editorial Notes

More evidence of better business is to be found in the figures announced by the American Railway Association, Oct. 13, showing that there was an increase of 39,808 cars loaded during the week of Oct. 3 over the preceding week, especially as it was about 2500 above the previous high of 775,291 for the year and was the reverse of the usual seasonal trend.

"The only thing that has been sufficiently advertised in the past two years is the depression itself," says Roger W. Babson, which seems for once to reverse the old adage that "advertising pays."

With the appearance on the market of a robot which puts out fires, the home owner is looking forward to the invention of a mechanical man who will put out the cat and lock the back door.

On the road back to prosperity, let's help to make our by-roads buy-streets.

A Ship to the Breakers

The steamer, Prince George, which has run between Boston and Yarmouth during most of the last 32 years, was towed out of the port today by the tug Charles P. Greenough bound for Baltimore to be broken up for junk.—News item.

THERE she goes, mister. There goes the Prince George, in tow like a coal barge, with her paintwork dingy and streaked, and her brass corroded green, just so much steel and iron for the breakers. And the way I remember her now is as the neatest little lady that tripped coastwise out of Boston. I see her now as I saw her then, sliding down through the harbor traffic, with her flags snapping in the breeze, her two funnels slanted back rakishly, footing it out to the harbor mouth, to lift to the green Atlantic rollers that she tramped down day after day, year in and year out.

It's funny about ships, mister. Work aboard one for awhile, and you'll get to know her, all her little ways and styles, her quirks and whimsies. Yes, sir, I've worked on plenty of them. Winter and summer they've carried me along to many a strange, new port. No, it's not the same to buy a ticket and bring your baggage aboard to a stateroom. You don't get to know the boats that way, not the warm and friendly way that I mean.

* * *

When you work on a packet you belong to her. The passengers come aboard, and promenade up and down the deck, and you look at them kind of superiorlike, and smile to yourself, as if you knew just what it was that was making them excited, and couldn't tell them, not even if you wanted to. And you listen to them talking of the trips they've taken before; of this ship and that, and of the accommodations, and which was a good sea boat and which wasn't. You listen to them, and smile to yourself some more, knowing that you know something they couldn't know.

Yes, sir, I've known a lot of ships, but somehow the George was the darling of them all. Maybe it's because the George and I have a lot in common one way and another.

The George was the summer ship for a lot of us chaps. Most of us used to ship on southbound packets in the winter. But summer would see us back. We'd gather at nights between decks, with the water sliding past just below the open cargo ports, and we'd talk about where we'd been last winter. Maybe one would tell about running up the Amazon to Manaos. And, listening, the rest of us would feel the jungle about us, and smell the hot, steamy air, and hear the rustle of foliage that grew like a wall along the river. Another one would be telling about Rio, or Buenos Aires, or about going ashore in Port Limon, or Santa Marta. And while we talked we'd all be glad to be back on the George again with the crew we knew.

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I remember once I was walking down the gangplank of a Red D liner, not thinking about anything in particular, with the sunshine flooding down warm and pleasant the way it does along the waterfront on a spring morning, with the smell of the sea drifting up, all mixed with a flavor of tar, and cordage, and the fruit from the dock next but one, and hearing the screaming of the gulls in the harbor, and the slap, slap of water against the piles, when I heard someone hail me.

I looked down, and there on the dock I saw Jimmy Austin, leaning against a bollard, looking up at me, with the sun on his face, making his eyes gleam under the shadow of his hat, and below the shadow the smiling friendliness of his lips. "The George is pulling out on the summer run next week," he shouted. Just that, and no more, but he kept his eyes on me as he smiled. And I knew that I'd made my last trip south for that year.

That summer the World War broke out, and after the season was over Jimmy and I went into the army. I remember one day a couple of years after, that Jimmy and I were in Southampton harbor, aboard a channel packet bound for France. It was a gray day, a dismal, lead-colored sort of day. It was raining out of a heavy sky into a sea of soupish, greenish-gray. The ships in the harbor were painted war-time gray, and the buildings we could see were gray-brown and dull in the rain. Leaning against the rail, thinking about the line that we were going back to, our thoughts took on a hue like the day, and the ships and the sky line. Canada and the United States were far away, as dimly and faintly far as another planet.

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Suddenly Jimmy gripped my arm. "Look," he said excitedly. "Look at the dock across the way."

I looked, and there was the George. She was painted gray for war work, for footing it back and forth across the channel, but gray paint couldn't hide her from old friends like Jimmy and me. We didn't say a word, but just leaned far over the rail and stared. And as I gazed the George wasn't painted gray any more. I could see her deck houses gleaming white, and the gay shine of brass around her portholes. I could see the Custom House tower beyond, could hear the shouts of the excursionists on the Dorothy Bradford, and the screaming of the gulls in the bright sunshine.

When I looked at Jimmy he was smiling the way he had smiled up at me that day as I stood on the gangplank of the Red D liner.

All I said, was, "The George over here, too! Imagine that!" It was like meeting an old friend. The rakish tilt of her funnels was like a jaunty, friendly gesture, cheering and heartening. After that the day wasn't gray any more, and Canada and the United States were just across the harbor.

Yes, mister, it's funny about ships. You don't think of them as you do about places or buildings, but more as you would about people you've met, and they're all tied up in your thoughts with the things you've learned from them.

* * *

There was one night on the George that I woke up to hear two men talking. They were deep in a learned argument about some work of art that had been mentioned in the newspaper that day. Listening, I couldn't understand why such men were there on the George. Next day Jimmy told me that one of the chaps was an Oxford graduate, the other an unfrocked clergyman. The Oxford man washed dishes for a living, the clergyman waited on table. Out along Atlantic Avenue in those days stood a row of saloons, one at the head of almost every dock. Because the saloons were there the Oxford man washed dishes, and the clergyman was a waiter.

The Avenue has changed a lot since then. The saloons are gone, and you'll find few Oxford men washing dishes, or ex-clergymen waiting on table. Maybe that's why I don't feel so badly to see the George out there on the end of a tow rope. She's going out to make a place for the fine, new boat that's tied up at the old dock. The George belongs to the old days, and the old days have gone, never to return; gone with the saloons that dotted the water front and the gray paint of war time.

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So they are towing the Prince George to the breakers, mister. There she goes, with her paintwork streaked and dingy, and the rust thick on her sides. They'll break her up, but she'll sail on just the same. Chaps like Jimmy Austin and myself will never see the best of her vanished. We'll ship out on the new packet, maybe, and smile when we hear the passengers talking about the George, about what a good sea boat she was, or how much faster and better this new one is. And we'll smile just the same, kind of superiorlike, because we know what it is they feel aboard ship. But we couldn't tell them even if we wanted to. For them the George is broken up. Jimmy Austin and I can build it again any time we want to.

B. B. F.

Notes From Geneva

Watchmakers Given Work

NEW evidence is continually coming to hand of the assiduity with which Switzerland is successfully avoiding the worst phases of the economic crisis. Since unemployment struck hardest at the watchmaking industry—for in this Switzerland depends preponderantly upon foreign markets—most efforts have been exerted to bring watchmakers new kinds of work. The latest job which these skilled artisans are to undertake is the preparation of new blank coins and rondelles which are to be the basis of a brand new series of five-franc pieces. Every foreign visitor to Switzerland knows well these huge gleaming cart wheels, and Americans have loved to renew acquaintance with the piece of money closely resembling the old silver dollar. But a few such pieces were enough to burden the average pocket or purse, and the Government has decided to reduce their size. New pieces to the total of $16,000,000 will be put in circulation at the beginning of next year. Manufacture of the new coin has been intrusted for the most part to private enterprises who will make the basic piece, while the federal mint will strike off the coin proper. Orders were distributed to watchmaking regions most severely affected by unemployment in the Bernese Jura, Neufchâtel, Geneva and Soleure.

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Folklore Revival

Recent months have seen a great revival in interest in Swiss local folklore, costumes, and arts. Perhaps nowhere in the world do local traditions, dress and speech cling so persistently as in the mountain valleys of Switzerland. But even here the impact of modern things begins to threaten the charm of the old, and today when mountain valleys have lost much of their inaccessibility the steam roller of standardization is beginning to advance. Therefore a special effort has been required to preserve many beautiful old things, and in all corners of Switzerland interest in good old ways is reviving. In the Pays d'En Haut—whose name shows that it is a tiny village high up in the mountains—a regional museum has been founded. But this is no ordinary museum—no accumulation of objects numbered and lined up in monotonous series. Rather a typical house of the old mountaineer ancestors has been taken and fitted out from top to bottom in genuine local style. All is there, the kitchen and the bedroom, the "neat room," the tools, the books—Bibles, codes of civil law, ecclesiastical ordinances, showing how the men of old knew a calm, ordered, but well-filled and profound life. In another near-by canton they are reviving folklore, urging the people to wear their native costume at least on Sunday, subsidizing local artisans, trying to prevent remodeling of the graceful native châlets into boxlike structures with roofs of corrugated iron! And the work is succeeding, as was signally proved in the Geneva Fête des Costumes Suisses, when every canton proudly displayed its ancient dress, its games, dances, wrestling matches, songs and diversions. There is a serious social and political motive behind interest in folklore, for pride in the past does not permit of a desire to try revolutionary experiments in the future.

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Geneva Gets In Readiness

No time is being lost in making Geneva ready for the Disarmament Conference. By the side of the Palais des Nations there is rapidly rising a special disarmament building. Built of steel, concrete, and much glass, this structure will house nearly all of the world's disarmament activities under one roof as from February 2 next. Meeting rooms, committee rooms, great lobbies, ample pressrooms, no less than forty-four telephone booths, buffets, twenty-six small offices, a library, and many other useful services will be in readiness in this building alone. The hall communicates directly with the main League building. It has been built at the expense of the city of Geneva, aided by federal money, and there could be no better proof of the hospitality which the Swiss Confederation extends to its international guests, nor indeed of its commercial sense. Every spare bedroom in Geneva has been tabulated, so that no visitors will be turned away and fixed prices are being determined in advance. Some 2400 participants—delegates and journalists—are expected and 3500 rooms are at their disposition. Streets about the League Palace are being widened, new ones cut through, new restaurants, clubroom arrangements, special entertainments, and no end of other amenities are in preparation. M. Guillaume Fatio, whose name awakens the warmest memories among many Americans, has been in charge of this herculean task.

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Three Newspapers Start

Three journalistic newcomers, all in anticipation of the Disarmament Conference, have appeared in Geneva within a few weeks of one another. Disarmament gives an unexcelled collection of documents and quotations from the world's press and periodicals upon this pressing problem. Le Journal des Nations is a daily paper which has a long list of eminent contributors from many countries, of whom, however, the vast majority are French or from France's allies. The paper gives a valuable summary of world news daily, culled from contemporaries, which is of great service to delegates, newspaper correspondents, and observers during League of Nations sessions. La Gazette des Etrangers was founded by the committee which is preparing for the Disarmament Conference to furnish visitors with information about Geneva.